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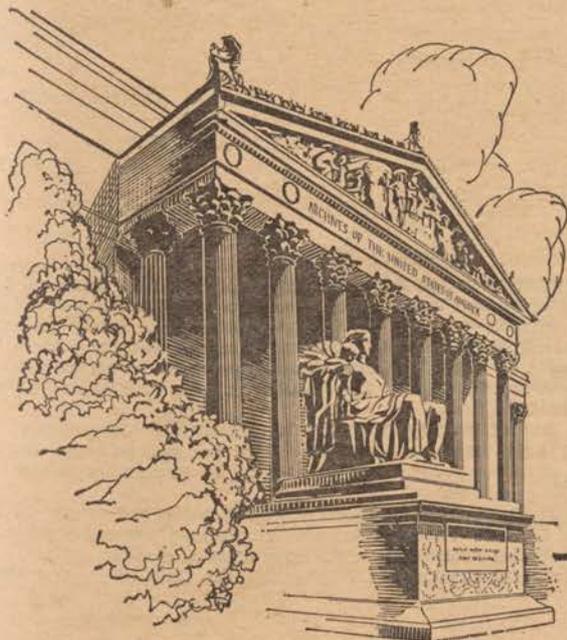
Thursday, June 20, 1968 • Washington, D.C.

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Atomic Energy Commission
Civil Aeronautics Board
Civil Service Commission
Consumer and Marketing Service
Delaware River Basin Commission
Emergency Planning Office
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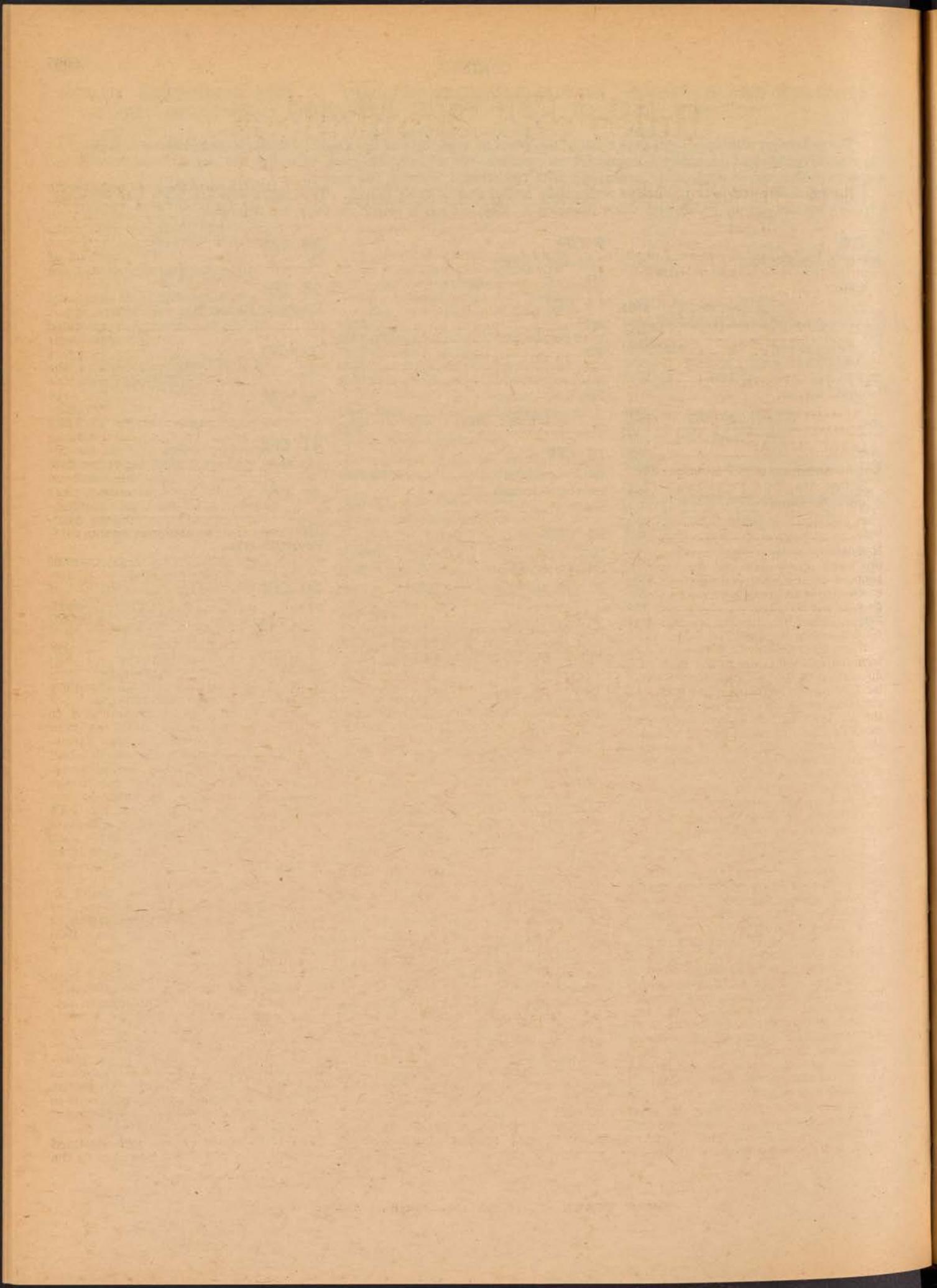
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Rules and Regulations

Title 14—AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

Chapter I—Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation

[Docket No. 7522; Amdts. 25-17, 121-41]

PART 25—AIRWORTHINESS STANDARDS: TRANSPORT CATEGORY AIRPLANES

PART 121—CERTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS: DOMESTIC, FLAG, SUPPLEMENTAL AIR CARRIERS AND COMMERCIAL OPERATORS OF LARGE AIRCRAFT

Crashworthiness and Passenger Evacuation Standards; Transport Category Airplanes

The purpose of these amendments to Parts 25 and 121 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is to clarify certain of the provisions contained in the recently adopted crashworthiness and passenger evacuation standards for transport category airplanes (Amdts. 25-15 and 121-30) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on September 30, 1967 (32 F.R. 13255).

These amendments implement the determinations set forth by the FAA in its disposition of the petitions for rule making filed by the Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc. (AIA) and the Air Transport Association of America (ATA) and as expressed in the various industry meetings held subsequent to the adoption of Amendments 25-15 and 121-30.

Section 25.803(c), concerning emergency evacuation demonstrations, states, in pertinent part, that evacuees using the stands or ramps allowed under that section are considered to be on the ground when they are on the stand or ramp: *Provided*, That the acceptance rate of the stand or ramp is no greater than the acceptance rate of the means available on the airplane for descent from the wing during an actual crash situation. The AIA has indicated that the term "acceptance rate" is confusing and suggests that the rule could be clarified by referring to "passage width" instead. The FAA agrees that equating the width of the passage to the stand or ramp with the passage width of the means available on the airplane for descent from the wing in an actual crash situation would accomplish the purpose of the regulation. Section 25.803(c) is amended accordingly.

Section 25.813(c) provides, in pertinent part, that for air planes having a maximum seating capacity of 20 or more, the projected opening of the exit

provided must not be obstructed by a seatback in any position at the outboard seat locations. Subsequent to the adoption of this regulation, it has come to the attention of the FAA that in certain instances a space may be provided between the "outboard seat" and the exit. In this connection, the question has arisen as to whether this arrangement would make it unnecessary for the "outboard seat" to meet the seat back-obstruction provisions of § 25.813(c). The FAA has given careful consideration to this matter and is of the opinion that if the lateral distance between the "outboard seat" and the exit is not less than the width of the narrowest passenger seat installed in the airplane, this would provide the necessary access to the exit in accordance with § 25.813(c). The outboard seat in such a situation need not meet the seatback obstruction requirements of that section.

Section 25.853(a) states that materials used for specified applications in crew and passenger compartments must be self-extinguishing after flame removal, when tested in accordance with prescribed methods. Materials other than those specified in paragraph (a) are required to be at least flame resistant when tested in accordance with prescribed methods under paragraph (b). This section does not specify in detail the materials which are required to be tested under paragraph (a) and those materials required to be tested under paragraph (b). In response to a request by the industry for clarification of the regulations in this regard, § 25.853 is being amended to make it clear that thermoplastic window frames, clip-in trim strips, light reflectors, speaker cones, decompression grills, window transparencies, light cover transparencies not in panel form, and edge lighted instrument panels made from MIL-P-5425c finish sheet A or L-P-380a, Type II, Class 3 methacrylate molding plastic, need only be flame resistant when tested in accordance with the methods prescribed in paragraph (b). On the other hand, the FAA has now determined that since wire insulation, conduit, plastic material in "black boxes", rub strips, pulleys, and small nonmetallic materials located behind interior walls or above interior ceilings are blanketed or surrounded by thermal insulation which meets the self-extinguishing requirements specified in paragraph (a), such materials need not be tested under § 25.853. This does not include ducting material, which must meet the test criteria specified in paragraph (b).

Section 25.1359 requires, among other things, that main power cables (including generator cables) in the fuselage be isolated from flammable fluid lines and shrouded by means of electrically insulated flexible conduit, or equivalent, which is in addition to the normal cable

insulation. In response to requests by the industry for clarification of this requirement, § 25.1359 is being amended to specify that it is concerned with main power cables in the fuselage only and that there is no need in the interest of safety to both isolate and shroud the main power cables.

Section 25.2 requires that applicants for type certificates and certain applicants for supplemental and amended type certificates must comply with specified airworthiness regulations in effect on October 24, 1967, regardless of the date of application or the regulations incorporated by reference in the type certificate. However, some of the airworthiness standards specified in § 25.2 are being amended by this rule-making action to either clarify or relax the requirement. Therefore, the effective date of these amended regulations has been incorporated into § 25.2, to make it clear that the persons covered under that section may show compliance with the specified regulations as amended by this rule-making action.

It has been brought to the attention of the FAA that there is a slight inconsistency in the language of §§ 25.803(d) and 121.291(a)(2) in that the former requires a repeat of the emergency evacuation demonstration for increases of more than 5 percent in passenger seating capacity while the latter refers to 5 percent or more for redemonstration. Section 121.291 is relaxed slightly to achieve uniformity in these requirements.

Section 121.310(a) was amended to provide for automatic slides at floor level emergency exits. The Air Transport Association has requested on behalf of its members that some form of deviation authority be provided due to the extensive structural modification required on some of these exits. The FAA agrees that the present design of certain emergency exits would dictate such modification and that full compliance would be unreasonably burdensome. Therefore, a limited deviation authority, subject to conditions which assure an adequate level of safety, is being included. This will permit evaluation of the merits of each case by FAA field personnel to assure the necessity for such deviation.

Section 121.310(g) requires a 2-inch colored band outlining all passenger emergency exits for identification to outside rescue personnel. However, § 25.811(f)(1) applies this requirement only to emergency exits in the side of the fuselage since the colored band is not effective with respect to other exits such as tail cone and ventral exits. Therefore, in order to achieve consistency and to remove an unnecessary requirement, § 121.310(g) is being amended.

Section 121.310(h) has been amended slightly to conform the language to the

other equipment provisions of this section. The responsibility for compliance remains the same since § 121.303(d)(2) continues to impose the burden of meeting the equipment requirements.

Section 121.311(d) applies to a "person" thereby placing the burden of compliance on the pilot as well as the certificate holder. However, as indicated by the other provisions in the section, the responsibility in this case is the responsibility of the certificate holder. The section is amended to make this clear.

Section 121.311(d) requires all seat backs to be placed in an upright position for taxiing, takeoff, and landing. However, in the past the FAA has approved procedures whereby cargo and stretcher patients could be carried with seat backs in other than the upright position. The addition of this paragraph was not intended to preclude this practice so long as access to the aisle and emergency exits was not blocked for any passenger. Therefore, the rule is clarified in this respect. In addition, it has been determined that this requirement does not significantly improve safety insofar as it applies to taxiing aircraft and as a consequence the word "taxiing" has been deleted.

Appendix D(a)(4) of Part 121 was amended to prevent the repeated use of participants in demonstrations. However, it was not intended to preclude the industry practice of using the same group of people for both the aborted takeoff and gear-up crash landing demonstrations in the same aircraft. The particular requirement has been amended to avoid this interpretation. In addition, an erroneous cross-reference in item (a)(16) is corrected.

These amendments are clarifying in nature and contain other relaxatory changes in the crashworthiness requirements that were granted to interested persons in the disposition of the petitions for rulemaking set forth in Regulatory Docket No. 7522. Therefore, I find that notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary, and that good cause exists for making them effective on less than 30 days' notice.

(Secs. 313(a), 601, 603, 604, Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 49 U.S.C. 1354(a), 1421, 1423, 1424)

In consideration of the foregoing, Parts 25 and 121 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR Parts 25, 121) are amended, effective June 20, 1968, as follows:

1. Section 25.2 is amended by changing the phrase "date of applicant" to read "date of application" in the introductory paragraph and by amending paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 25.2 Special retroactive requirements.

(a) After October 23, 1967, that the airplane concerned meets the requirements of §§ 25.783(g), 25.785(c), 25.803(b), (c), and (d), 25.807(a), (c), and (d), 25.809(f) and (h), 25.811(a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g), 25.812(a)(1), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (i), (j), and (k)(1) and (2), 25.813(a), (b), and (c), 25.815,

25.817, 25.853(a) and (b), 25.855(a), 25.993(f), and 25.1359(c), in effect on October 24, 1967 or June 20, 1968; and

§ 25.803 [Amended]

2. The lead-in paragraph in § 25.803(c) is amended by striking out the words "acceptance rate" and inserting the words "passage width" in place thereof.

§ 25.813 [Amended]

3. Section 25.813(c) is amended by adding a new sentence at the end thereof reading "However, if the lateral distance between an outboard seat and the exit is not less than the width of the narrowest passenger seat installed on the airplane, that seat need not meet the seat back obstruction provision of this paragraph".

4. The introductory paragraph and paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 25.853 are amended to read as follows:

§ 25.853 Compartment interiors.

Materials (including finishes, if applied) used in each compartment occupied by the crew or passengers (other than materials such as wire insulation, conduit, plastic material in "black boxes", rub strips, pulleys, and small nonmetallic materials that are located behind interior walls or above interior ceilings) must meet the following test criteria, as applicable:

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, interior wall panels, interior ceiling panels, draperies, structural flooring, baggage racks, partitions (including wind screens), thermal insulation, light cover transparencies in panel form, and coated fabric insulation covering must be self-extinguishing after flame removal when tested in accordance with the applicable portions of Appendix F of this part or the applicable portions of Methods 5902 and 5906, dated May 15, 1951, or Federal Specification CCC-T-191b (which is available from the General Services Administration, Business Service Center, Region 3, Seventh and D Streets SW., Washington, D.C. 20407), or other approved equivalent method. All materials used in these applications must be tested vertically. If the material is tested vertically as a fabricated unit, a section of that fabricated unit must also be tested horizontally. The average char length may not exceed 8 inches when the material is tested vertically, and may not exceed 4 inches when the material is tested horizontally. Layered materials may not be separated for the purpose of this test.

(b) Thermoplastic window frames, clip-in trim strips, light reflectors, speaker cones, decompression grills, window transparencies, light cover transparencies not in panel form, ducting, edge-lighted instrument panels made from MIL-P-5425c finish sheet A or from L-P-380a, Type II, Class 3 methacrylate molding plastic, and any other interior materials not specified in paragraph (a) of this section must be at least flame resistant when tested horizontally under the applicable portions of Appendix F of this part, or the applicable portions of Method 5906, dated May 15, 1951

of Federal Specification CCC-T-191b, or other approved equivalent method. Layered materials may not be separated for the purpose of this test.

5. Section 25.1359(c) is amended to read as follows:

§ 25.1359 Electrical system fire and smoke protection.

(c) Main power cables (including generator cables) in the fuselage must be designed to allow a reasonable degree of deformation and stretching without failure and must—

(1) Be isolated from flammable fluid lines; or

(2) Be shrouded by means of electrically insulated flexible conduit, or equivalent, which is in addition to the normal cable insulation.

§ 121.291 [Amended]

6. Section 121.291(a)(2) is amended by deleting the words "5 percent or more" and inserting the words "more than 5 percent" in place thereof.

7. Section 121.310(a)(2) is amended to read as follows:

§ 121.310 Additional emergency equipment.

(a) * * *

(2) After September 30, 1969, it must meet the requirements of § 25.809(f)(1) of this chapter. An assisting means that deploys automatically must be armed during taxiing, takeoffs, and landings. However, if the Administrator finds that the design of the exit makes compliance impractical, he may grant a deviation from the requirement of automatic deployment if the assisting means automatically erects upon deployment and, with respect to required emergency exits, if an emergency evacuation demonstration is conducted in accordance with § 121.291(a).

This paragraph does not apply to the rear window emergency exit of DC-3 airplanes operated with less than 36 occupants including crewmembers and less than five exits authorized for passenger use.

8. Section 121.310(g) is amended by revising the lead paragraph and paragraph (h) is amended to read as follows:

§ 121.310 Additional emergency equipment.

(g) *Exterior exit markings.* Each passenger emergency exit and the means of opening that exit from the outside must be marked on the outside of the airplane. There must be a 2-inch colored band outlining each passenger emergency exit in the side of the fuselage. Each outside marking, including the band, must be readily distinguishable from the surrounding fuselage area by contrast in color. The markings must comply with the following:

(h) *Exterior emergency lighting and escape route.* After September 30, 1969,

each passenger-carrying airplane must be equipped with exterior lighting that meets the requirements of § 25.812(f) of this chapter and a slip resistant escape route that meets the requirements of § 25.803(e) of this chapter.

9. Section 121.311(d) is amended to read as follows:

§ 121.311 **Seat and safety belts.**

(d) Except as provided in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, no certificate holder may take off or land an airplane unless each passenger seat back is in the upright position. Each passenger shall comply with instructions given by a crewmember in compliance with this paragraph.

(1) This paragraph does not apply to seat backs placed in other than the upright position in compliance with § 121.310(f)(3).

(2) This paragraph does not apply to seats on which cargo or stretcher cases are carried in accordance with procedures in the certificate holder's manual if the seat back does not obstruct any passenger's access to the aisle or to any emergency exit.

10. Appendix D(a)(14) of Part 121 is amended by deleting the words "or a gear-up crash landing demonstration".

11. Appendix D(a)(16) of Part 121 is amended by changing the cross-reference therein to read "(3)" in lieu of (4).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 14, 1968.

WILLIAM F. MCKEE,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7297; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:49 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-WA-12]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Control Zone

On August 16, 1967 (32 F.R. 11773), Airspace Docket No. 67-AL-1 established the Amchitka, Alaska, control zone. Subsequent to the issuance of the final rule, it was discovered that an error exists in the published longitudinal coordinate of the Amchitka Airport geographic position.

Since this amendment is editorial in nature and does not involve the designation of airspace, notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended, effective upon publication, as hereinafter set forth.

In § 71.171 (33 F.R. 2058) the Amchitka, Alaska, control zone is amended by deleting "longitude 179°16'52" W." and substituting therefor, "longitude 179°15'42" E."

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 13, 1968.

T. McCORMACK,
Acting Chief, Airspace and Air Traffic Rules Division.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7276; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-WE-20]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Federal Airway Segment

On March 30, 1968, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (33 F.R. 5224) stating that the Federal Aviation Administration was considering an amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would realign VOR Federal airway No. 187 segment between Farmington, N. Mex., and Grand Junction, Colo., and designate a west alternate segment between these two terminals.

Interested persons were afforded an opportunity to participate in the proposed rule making through the submission of comments. All comments received were favorable.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended effective 0901 G.m.t., August 22, 1968, as hereinafter set forth.

In § 71.123 (33 F.R. 2009, 5350) V-187 is amended by deleting all between "12 AGL via Farmington, N. Mex.;" and "75 miles 12 AGL," and substituting "50 miles 12 AGL, 62 miles 115 MSL, 12 AGL Grand Junction, Colo., including a west alternate from Farmington 12 AGL Cortez, Colo., 12 AGL Dove Creek, Colo., 17 miles 12 AGL, 28 miles 115 MSL, 12 AGL to Grand Junction, excluding the airspace between the main and west alternate;" therefor.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 13, 1968.

T. McCORMACK,
Acting Chief, Airspace and Air Traffic Rules Division.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7277; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-CE-21]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Transition Area

On page 5366 of the FEDERAL REGISTER dated April 4, 1968, the Federal Aviation Administration published a notice of proposed rule making which would amend § 71.181 of Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations so as to alter the transition area at Holland, Mich.

Interested persons were given 45 days to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed amendment.

No objections have been received and the proposed amendment is hereby adopted without change and is set forth below.

This amendment shall be effective 0901 G.m.t., August 22, 1968.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1968; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Kansas City, Mo., on May 29, 1968.

DANIEL E. BARROW,
Acting Director, Central Region.

In § 71.181 (33 F.R. 2137), the following transition area is amended to read:

HOLLAND, MICH.

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6-mile radius of Park Township Airport (latitude 42°47'45" N., longitude 86°09'45" W.); and within 2 miles each side of the 175° bearing from Park Township Airport, extending from the 6-mile radius to 8 miles south of the airport.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7278; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-CE-27]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Alteration of Transition Area

On pages 5631 and 5632 of the FEDERAL REGISTER dated April 11, 1968, the Federal Aviation Administration published a notice of proposed rule making which would amend § 71.181 of Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations so as to alter the transition area at Gaylord, Mich.

Interested persons were given 45 days to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections regarding the proposed amendment.

No objections have been received and the proposed amendment is hereby adopted without change and is set forth below.

This amendment shall be effective 0901 G.m.t., August 22, 1968.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Kansas City, Mo., on June 5, 1968.

WILLIAM E. MORGAN,
Acting Director, Central Region.

In § 71.181 (33 F.R. 2137), the following transition area is amended to read:

GAYLORD, MICH.

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6-mile radius of Otsego County Airport (latitude 45°00'50" N., longitude 84°41'45" W.); and within 2 miles each side of the 087° bearing from Otsego County Airport extending from the 6-mile radius area to 8 miles east of the airport; that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within 8 miles north and 5 miles south of the 087° bearing from Otsego County Airport, extending from the airport to 12 miles east of the airport; and within 5 miles each side of the 304° bearing from Otsego County Airport, extending from the airport to V-193; that airspace extending upward from 5,000 feet MSL within

the area east of Gaylord bounded on the northeast by V-45, on the southeast by V-45W and on the west by V-297; and within the area west and north of Gaylord bounded on the east by V-297, on the south by V-430 and on the northwest by V-193.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7279; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-WE-18]

PART 71—DESIGNATION OF FEDERAL AIRWAYS, CONTROLLED AIRSPACE, AND REPORTING POINTS

Extension of VOR Federal Airway

On April 6, 1968, a notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (33 F.R. 5459) stating that the Federal Aviation Administration was considering an amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would extend VOR Federal airway No. 112 from Spokane, Wash., direct to Kimberley, British Columbia, Canada, excluding the portion within Canada.

Interested persons were afforded an opportunity to participate in the proposed rule making through the submission of comments. All comments received were favorable.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended effective 0901 G.m.t., August 22, 1968, as hereinafter set forth.

In § 71.123 (33 F.R. 2009) V-112 is amended by deleting "excluding the airspace between the main and west and east alternates." and substituting "excluding the airspace between the main and west and east alternates; 47 miles 12 AGL, 105 MSL Kimberley, British Columbia, Canada, excluding the portion within Canada." therefor.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 13, 1968.

T. McCORMACK,
Acting Chief, Airspace and
Air Traffic Rules Division.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7280; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-EA-55]

PART 73—SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

Revocation of Restricted Area

The purpose of this amendment to Part 73 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is to revoke Restricted Area/Military Climb Corridor R-5204 Rome, N.Y. (Griffiss AFB).

The Department of the Air Force has requested the Federal Aviation Administration to revoke R-5204.

Since this amendment is less restrictive to the public, notice and public procedure hereon are unnecessary, and the amendment may be made effective on less than 30 days' notice.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 73 of the Federal Aviation Regulations is amended, effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER as hereinafter set forth.

In § 73.52 (33 F.R. 2331) Restricted Area R-5204 Rome, N.Y. (Griffiss AFB) is revoked.

(Sec. 307(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958; 49 U.S.C. 1348)

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 11, 1968.

FERRIS J. HOWLAND,
Acting Director, Air Traffic Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7281; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:48 a.m.]

Chapter II—Civil Aeronautics Board

SUBCHAPTER E—ORGANIZATION REGULATIONS

[OR-30, Amdt. 7]

PART 385—DELEGATIONS AND REVIEW OF ACTION UNDER DELEGATION; NONHEARING MATTERS

Subpart B—Delegation of Functions to Staff Members

GENERAL COUNSEL

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D.C., 17th day of June 1968.

Upon occasion it becomes necessary for the Board to reissue parts of its regulations in order to incorporate recent amendments into these parts. Since such reissuances are essentially a formality, the Board has decided to delegate to its General Counsel authority to perform this function.

Since this amendment is a rule of agency organization, it may become effective without public rule making proceedings.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Board hereby amends § 385.19 of the Organization Regulations (14 CFR § 385.19), effective June 17, 1968, by adding a paragraph (f) as follows:

§ 385.19 Delegation to the General Counsel.

The Board hereby delegates to the General Counsel authority to:

* * * * *

(f) Reissue existing regulations for the purpose of incorporating prior amendments adopted by the Board.

(Secs. 3, 4, Administrative Procedure Act, 81 Stat. 54, 80 Stat. 383; 5 U.S.C. 552, 553; sec. 204(a), Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, 72 Stat. 743; 49 U.S.C. 1324)

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] HAROLD R. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7306; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:50 a.m.]

Title 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Department of the Air Force

Section 213.3109(a) (1) is amended to show that one of the four special as-

sistant positions is no longer excepted under Schedule A. Effective on publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) of § 213.3109 is amended as set out below.

§ 213.3109 Department of the Air Force.

(a) *Office of the Secretary.* (1) Three Special Assistants in the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. These positions have advisory rather than operating duties except as operating or administrative responsibilities may be exercised in connection with the pilot studies.

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302, E.O. 10577, 19 F.R. 7521, 3 CFR 1954-58 Comp., p. 218)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to
the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7289; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:49 a.m.]

PART 213—EXCEPTED SERVICE

Federal Communications Commission

Section 213.3138 is amended to show that the position of Associate Chief Engineer is no longer excepted under Schedule A. Effective on publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, paragraph (a) of § 213.3138 is revoked.

(5 U.S.C. 3301, 3302, E.O. 10577, 19 F.R. 7521, 3 CFR 1954-58 Comp., p. 218)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to
the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7290; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:49 a.m.]

Title 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket No. C-1340]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

Main Sewing Center, Inc., et al.

Subpart—Advertising falsely or misleadingly: § 1370 *Fictitious or misleading guarantees*; § 13.155 *Prices*: 13.155-10 *Bait*; 13.155-40 *Exaggerated as regular and customary*; § 13.157 *Prize contests*; § 13.240 *Special or limited offers*. Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Goods: § 13.1647 *Guarantees*; § 13.1705 *Prize contests*; § 13.1747 *Special or limited offers*; Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Prices: § 13.1779 *Bait*; § 13.1805 *Exaggerated as regular and customary*. Subpart—Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure: § 13.1905 *Terms and conditions*.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45) [Cease and desist order, Main

Sewing Center, Inc., et al., Elkhart, Ind., Docket C-1340, May 20, 1968]

In the matter of Main Sewing Center, Inc., a Corporation, and Eugene G. Van Dusen and Gene A. Bridger, Individually and as Officers of Said Corporation

Consent order requiring an Elkhart, Ind., seller of sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, and similar products to cease using bait advertising, false pricing and saving claims, fictitious contests, false guarantees, and other deceptive sales practices.

The order to cease and desist, including further order requiring report of compliance therewith, is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondents Main Sewing Center, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, and Eugene G. Van Dusen and Gene A. Bridger, individually and as officers of said corporation, and respondents' agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the advertising, offering for sale, sale or distribution of sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, and related products or other products in commerce, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Representing, directly or by implication, that names of winners are obtained through drawings, contests, or by chance when all of the names selected are not chosen by lot; or misrepresenting, in any manner, the method by which names are selected.

2. Representing, directly or by implication, that awards or prizes are of a certain value or worth when recipients thereof are not in fact benefited by or do not save the amount of the represented value of such awards or prizes.

3. Representing, directly or by implication, that any merchandise, product, or service is offered for sale when such offer is not a bona fide offer to sell such merchandise, product, or service on the terms and conditions stated; or using any advertising, sales plan, or procedure involving the use of false, deceptive, or misleading statements to obtain leads or prospects for the sale of their merchandise.

4. Disparaging or discouraging in any manner the purchase of any advertised products.

5. Representing, directly or by implication, that any amount is respondents' usual and customary retail price for an article of merchandise when such amount is in excess of the price or prices at which such article of merchandise has been sold or offered for sale in good faith by respondents at retail for a reasonably substantial period of time in the recent, regular course of their business.

6. Representing, directly or by implication, that any savings, discount, credit, or allowance is given purchasers as a reduction from respondents' selling price for specified merchandise unless such selling price is the amount at which said merchandise has been sold or offered for sale in good faith by respondents at retail for a reasonably substantial period

of time in the recent, regular course of their business.

7. Using the words "special savings," "on sale," or any other word or words of similar import or meaning as descriptive of any price amount: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondents to establish that such price constitutes a substantial reduction from the price at which such merchandise was sold or offered for sale in good faith by respondents at retail for a reasonably substantial period of time in the recent regular course of their business.

8. Representing, directly or by implication, that any offer of products or merchandise is: (a) Limited as to time; (b) made to a limited number of persons; or (c) restricted or limited in any other manner: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondents to establish that any represented limitations or restrictions were actually in force and in good faith adhered to.

9. Representing, directly or by implication, that products are guaranteed, unless the nature and extent of the guarantee, the identity of the guarantor, and the manner in which the guarantor will perform thereunder are clearly and conspicuously disclosed.

10. Misrepresenting, in any manner, drawings, contests, offers, prizes, limitations to offers, prices, contracts, guarantees, or any savings available to purchasers of respondents' products.

11. Furnishing or otherwise placing in the hands of others any means of instrumentality by or through which they may mislead or deceive the public in the manner or as to the things hereinabove prohibited.

12. Failing to disclose orally prior to the time of sale, and in writing on any conditional sales contract, promissory note, or other instrument of indebtedness executed by a purchaser, and with such conspicuousness and clarity as is likely to be observed and read by such purchaser, that: Any such instrument, at respondents' option and without notice to the purchaser, may be discounted, negotiated or assigned to a finance company or other third party to which the purchaser will thereafter be indebted and against which the purchaser's claims or defenses may not be available.

13. Failing to deliver a copy of this order to cease and desist to all present and future salesmen or other persons engaged in the sale of respondents' products or services, and failing to secure from each such salesman or other person a signed statement acknowledging receipt of said order.

It is further ordered, That the respondents herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the

manner and form in which they have complied with this order.

Issued: May 20, 1968.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH W. SHEA,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7251; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. C-1341]

PART 13—PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES

Great Lakes Chinchilla Co. et al.

Subpart—Advertising falsely or misleadingly: § 13.15 *Business status, advantages, or connections*; 13.15-125(p) *Guild*; § 13.60 *Earnings and profits*; § 13.70 *Fictitious or misleading guarantees*; § 13.175 *Quality of product or service*. Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Business status, advantages or connections: § 13.1460 *Individual or private business as professional person, association or guild*; Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Goods: § 13.615 *Earnings and profits*; § 13.1647 *Guarantees*; § 13.1715 *Quality*.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46. Interprets or applies sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45) [Cease and desist order, William N. Beesley, Jr., trading and doing business as Great Lakes Chinchilla Co. et al., Springfield, Ill., Docket C-1341, May 20, 1968]

In the Matter of William N. Beesley, Jr., an Individual Formerly Trading and Doing Business as Great Lakes Chinchilla Co., and as Chinchilla Guild of America, Great Lakes Division

Consent order requiring a Springfield, Ill., seller of chinchilla breeding stock to cease misrepresenting the profits to be made in chinchilla breeding, the fertility of his stock, and making other false claims.

The order to cease and desist, including further order requiring report of compliance therewith, is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondent William N. Beesley, Jr., an individual who traded and did business as Great Lakes Chinchilla Co., and Chinchilla Guild of America, Great Lakes Division, or trading and doing business under any other name or names, and respondent's representatives, agents, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the advertising, offering for sale, sale or distribution of chinchilla breeding stock or any other products in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

A. Representing, directly or by implication, that:

1. It is commercially feasible to breed or raise chinchillas in homes, basements, garages, spare rooms, or other quarters or buildings or that large profits can be made in this manner: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondent to establish that

the represented quarters or buildings have the requisite space, temperature, humidity, ventilation and other environmental conditions which would make them adaptable to and suitable for the breeding and raising of chinchillas on a commercial basis and that large profits can be made in this manner.

2. Breeding chinchillas for profit can be achieved without previous knowledge or experience in the feeding, care, and breeding of such animals.

3. The breeding stock of four females and four male chinchillas purchased from respondent will produce live offspring of 16 the first year, 64 the second year, 208 the third year, 640 the fourth year, and 1,936 the fifth year.

4. The number of live offspring produced by respondent's chinchilla breeding stock is any number: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondent to establish that the represented number of offspring are usually and customarily produced by chinchillas purchased from respondent or the offspring of said chinchillas.

5. Chinchilla pelts produced from respondent's breeding stock will sell for any price, average price, or range of prices: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondent to establish that the represented price, average price, or range of prices are usually received for pelts produced by chinchillas purchased from respondent or by the offspring of such chinchillas.

6. Purchasers of respondent's chinchilla breeding stock will receive choice quality chinchillas or any other grade or quality of chinchillas; or that respondent's chinchilla breeding stock has a market value of from \$150 to \$350 each or any other price or range of prices: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondent to establish that purchasers do actually receive chinchillas of the represented grade, quality, market value, price, or range of prices.

7. Each female chinchilla purchased from respondent and each female offspring produce at least four live young per year.

8. The number of live offspring produced per female chinchilla is any number: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondent to establish that the represented number of offspring are usually and customarily produced by female chinchillas purchased from respondents or the offspring of said chinchillas.

9. A purchaser starting with four females and four males will have, from the sale pelts, a minimum gross income, earnings or profits of \$12,000 at the end of the fifth year after purchase.

10. Purchasers of respondent's breeding stock will realize gross or net income, earnings or profits in any amount or

range of amounts: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondent to establish that the represented amount or range of amounts of earnings, profits, or income are usually realized by purchasers of respondent's breeding stock.

11. Breeding stock purchased from respondent is warranted or guaranteed without clearly and conspicuously disclosing the nature and extent of the guarantee, the manner in which the guarantor will perform and the identity of the guarantor.

12. Purchasers of respondent's chinchilla breeding stock will be furnished with inspection services by respondent three times each year or as often as such services may be required by the purchaser: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondent to establish that the represented inspection services are actually furnished.

13. Chinchillas are hardy animals or are not susceptible to disease.

14. Purchasers of respondent's chinchilla breeding stock are given guidance in the care and breeding of chinchillas or are furnished advice by respondent as to the breeding of chinchillas: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a defense in any enforcement proceeding instituted hereunder for respondent to establish that purchasers are actually given the represented guidance in the care and breeding of chinchillas or are furnished the represented advice by respondent as to the breeding of chinchillas.

B. Using the word "Guild" or any other word of similar import or meaning as a part of the respondent's trade or corporate name; or misrepresenting, in any manner, the nature or status of respondent's business.

C. Misrepresenting, in any manner, the assistance, training, services, or advice supplied by respondent to purchasers of his chinchilla breeding stock.

D. Misrepresenting, in any manner, the earnings or profits of purchasers of respondent's chinchilla breeding stock.

E. Failing to deliver a copy of this order to cease and desist to all present and future salesmen or other persons engaged in the sale of the respondent's products or services and failing to secure from each such salesman or other person a signed statement acknowledging receipt of said order.

It is further ordered, That the respondent herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon him of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which he has complied with this order.

Issued: May 20, 1968.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH W. SHEA,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7252; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:45 a.m.]

Title 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

SUBCHAPTER B—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

PART 120—TOLERANCES AND EXEMPTIONS FROM TOLERANCES FOR PESTICIDE CHEMICALS IN OR ON RAW AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Succinic Acid 2,2-Dimethylhydrazide

A petition (PP 8F0704) was filed with the Food and Drug Administration by the Uniroyal Chemical Division, Uniroyal, Inc., Bethany, Conn. 06525, proposing the establishment of tolerances for residues of the plant regulator succinic acid 2,2-dimethylhydrazide in or on the raw agricultural commodities apples at 30 parts per million and grapes at 10 parts per million.

The Secretary of Agriculture has certified that this pesticide chemical is useful for the purposes for which the tolerances are being established.

Based on consideration given the data submitted in the petition and other relevant material, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs concludes that the tolerances established by this order will protect the public health. Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 408(d)(2), 68 Stat. 512; 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2)) and delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 2.120), Part 120 is amended by adding to Subpart C the following new section:

§ 120.246 Succinic acid 2,2-dimethylhydrazide; tolerances for residues.

Tolerances are established for residues of the plant regulator succinic acid 2,2-dimethylhydrazide in or on raw agricultural commodities as follows:

30 parts per million in or on apples.

10 parts per million in or on grapes.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20201, written objections thereto, preferably in quintuplicate. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 408(d)(2), 68 Stat. 512; 21 U.S.C. 346a(d)(2))

Dated: June 12, 1968.

J. K. KIRK,
Associate Commissioner
for Compliance.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7321; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:51 a.m.]

PART 121—FOOD ADDITIVES

Subpart D—Food Additives Permitted in Food for Human Consumption

1-METHOXYCARBONYL-1-PROPEN-2-YL DIMETHYLPHOSPHATE AND ITS BETA ISOMER

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, having evaluated the data in a petition (FAP 8H2247) filed by Dr. C. C. Compton, Project Coordinator, Interregional Research Project No. 4, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903, and other relevant material, has concluded that the food additive regulations should be amended to establish a food additive tolerance of 4 parts per million for residues of the insecticide 1-methoxycarbonyl-1-propen-2-yl dimethylphosphate and its beta isomer in dehydrated parsley when present as a result of the application of the insecticide to the growing crop. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1)) and under authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 2.120), Part 121 is amended by adding to Subpart D the following new section:

§121.1218 1-Methoxycarbonyl-1-propen-2-yl dimethylphosphate and its beta isomer.

A tolerance of 4 parts per million is established for residues of the insecticide 1-methoxycarbonyl-1-propen-2-yl dimethylphosphate and its beta isomer in dehydrated parsley when present as a result of application of the insecticide to the growing crop.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20201, written objections thereto, preferably in quintuplicate. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; U.S.C. 348(c)(1))

Dated: June 12, 1968.

J. K. KIRK,
Associate Commissioner
for Compliance.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7323; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:52 a.m.]

PART 121—FOOD ADDITIVES

Subpart F—Food Additives Resulting From Contact With Containers or Equipment and Food Additives Otherwise Affecting Food

ANTIOXIDANTS AND/OR STABILIZERS FOR POLYMERS

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, having evaluated the data in a petition (FAP 8B2289) filed by Geigy Chemical Corp., Ardsley, N.Y. 10502, and other relevant material, has concluded that the food additive regulations should be amended to remove the restriction on the use of octadecyl 3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate as an antioxidant in olefin polymers that limits use of the additive to film.

Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1)) and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 2.120), §121.2566 *Antioxidants and/or stabilizers for polymers* is amended in the list of substances in paragraph (b) by deleting under "Limitations" for the item "Octadecyl 3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyhydrocinnamate" the word "film" from the phrase "olefin polymer film."

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20201, written objections thereto, preferably in quintuplicate. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1))

Dated: June 12, 1968.

J. K. KIRK,
Associate Commissioner
for Compliance.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7322; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:51 a.m.]

PART 121—FOOD ADDITIVES

Subpart F—Food Additives Resulting From Contact With Containers or Equipment and Food Additives Otherwise Affecting Food

POLYHYDRIC ALCOHOL DIESTERS OF OXIDATIVELY REFINED (GERSTHOFFEN PROCESS) MONTAN WAX ACIDS

The Commissioner of Food and Drugs, having evaluated the data in a petition (FAP 6B1840) filed by American Hoechst Corp., 777 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, and other relevant material, has concluded that the food additive regulations should be amended to provide for the safe use of polyhydric alcohol diesters of oxidatively refined (Gersthoffen process) montan wax acids as lubricants in the fabrication of polyvinyl chloride articles intended for use in contact with food. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 409(c)(1), 72 Stat. 1786; 21 U.S.C. 348(c)(1)) and under the authority delegated to the Commissioner (21 CFR 2.120), Part 121 is amended by adding to Subpart F the following new section:

§ 121.2605 Polyhydric alcohol diesters of oxidatively refined (Gersthoffen process) montan wax acids.

Polyhydric alcohol diesters of oxidatively refined (Gersthoffen process) montan wax acids identified in this section may be safely used as lubricants in the fabrication of polyvinyl chloride articles intended for use in contact with food, in accordance with the following prescribed conditions:

(a) For the purpose of this section, polyhydric alcohol diesters of montan wax acids are produced by partial esterification of oxidatively refined (Gersthoffen process) montan wax acids by either ethylene glycol or 1,3-butanediol with or without neutralization of unreacted carboxylic groups with calcium hydroxide.

(b) The additives meet the following specifications:

(1) Dropping point 76° C.-105° C., as determined by ASTM Method D-566.

(2) Acid number 10-20, as determined by ASTM Method D-1386 using as solvent xylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio instead of toluene-ethyl alcohol in a 1:2 ratio.

(3) Saponification number 100-160, as determined by ASTM Method D-1387 using xylene-ethyl alcohol in a 2:1 ratio instead of ethyl alcohol in preparation of potassium hydroxide solution.

(4) Ultraviolet absorbance limits as follows, as determined by the analytical method described in this subparagraph:

Ultraviolet absorbance per centimeter path length:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 280-289 millimicrons..... | 0.07 maximum. |
| 290-299 millimicrons..... | 0.06 maximum. |
| 300-359 millimicrons..... | 0.04 maximum. |
| 360-400 millimicrons..... | 0.01 maximum. |

ANALYTICAL METHOD
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Because of the sensitivity of the test, the possibility of errors arising from contamination is great. It is of the greatest importance that all glassware be scrupulously cleaned to remove all organic matter such as oil, grease, detergent residues, etc. Examine all glassware, including stoppers and stopcocks, under ultraviolet light to detect any residual fluorescent contamination. As a precautionary measure it is recommended practice to rinse all glassware with purified isooctane immediately before use. No grease is to be used on stopcocks or joints. Great care to avoid contamination of wax samples in handling and to assure absence of any extraneous material arising from inadequate packaging is essential. Because some of the polynuclear hydrocarbons sought in this test are very susceptible to photo-oxidation, the entire procedure is to be carried out under subdued light.

APPARATUS

Separatory funnels. 250-milliliter, 500-milliliter, 1,000-milliliter, and preferably 2,000-milliliter capacity, equipped with tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcocks.

Reservoir. 1,000-milliliter capacity, equipped with a 24/40 standard taper male fitting at the bottom and a suitable ball-joint at the top.

Chromatographic tube. 1,200 millimeters in length, inside diameter to be 16.5 millimeters ± 0.5 millimeter, equipped with a coarse, fritted-glass disc, a tetrafluoroethylene polymer stopcock, and a female 24/40 standard tapered fitting at the opposite end. (Overall length of the column with the female joint is 1,255 millimeters.) The female fitting should be equipped with glass hooks.

Disc. Tetrafluoroethylene polymer 2-inch diameter disc approximately $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch thick with a hole bored in the center to closely fit the stem of the chromatographic tube.

Heating jackets. Conical, for 500-milliliter and 1,000-milliliter separatory funnels. (Used with variable transformer heat control.)

Suction flask. 250-milliliter or 500-milliliter filter flask.

Condenser. 24/40 joints, fitted with a drying tube, length optional.

Evaporation flasks (optional). A 250-milliliter or 500-milliliter capacity and a 1-liter capacity all-glass flask equipped with standard taper stopper having inlet and outlet tubes to permit passage of nitrogen across the surface of contained liquid to be evaporated.

Vacuum distillation assembly. All glass (for purification of dimethyl sulfoxide) 2-liter distillation flask with heating mantle; Vigreux vacuum-jacketed condenser (or equivalent) about 45 centimeters in length and distilling head with separable cold finger condenser. Use of tetrafluoroethylene polymer sleeves on the glass joints will prevent freezing. Do not use grease on stopcocks or joints.

Oil bath. Capable of heating to 90° C.

Spectrophotometric cells. Fused quartz cells, optical path length in the range 1.000 centimeter ± 0.005 centimeter. With distilled water in the cells, determine any absorbance differences.

Spectrophotometer. Spectral range 250 millimicrons-400 millimicrons with spectral slit width of 0.2 millimicron or less; under instrument operating conditions for these absorbance measurements. The spectrophotometer shall also meet the following performance requirements:

Absorbance repeatability, ± 0.01 at 0.4 absorbance.

Absorbance accuracy, ± 0.05 at 0.4 absorbance.

Wavelength repeatability, ± 0.2 millimicron.

Wavelength accuracy, ± 1.0 millimicron.

Recording time, 50 seconds.

Time constant, 0.6 second.

Sensitivity, 30.

Ordinate scale, 90-100 percent transmission through scale.

Abscissa scale, 8X.

Nitrogen cylinder. Water-pumped or equivalent purity nitrogen in cylinder equipped with regulator and valve to control flow at 5 p.s.i.g.

REAGENTS AND MATERIALS

Organic solvents. All solvents used throughout the procedure shall meet the specifications and tests described in this specification. The isooctane and benzene designated in the list following this paragraph shall pass the following test:

To the specified quantity of solvent in a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask, add 1 milliliter of purified *n*-hexadecane and evaporate on the steam bath under a stream of nitrogen (a loose aluminum foil jacket around the flask will speed evaporation). Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. (To the residue from benzene add a 10-milliliter portion of purified isooctane, reevaporate, and repeat once to insure complete removal of benzene.)

Alternatively, the evaporation time can be reduced by using the optional evaporation flask. In this case the solvent and *n*-hexadecane are placed in the flask on the steam bath, the tube assembly is inserted, and a stream of nitrogen is fed through the inlet tube while the outlet tube is connected to a solvent trap and vacuum line in such a way as to prevent any flow-back of condensate into the flask.

Dissolve the 1 milliliter of hexadecane residue in isooctane and make up to 25 milliliters volume. Determine the absorbance in the 1-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference. The absorbance of the solution of the solvent residue (except for methyl alcohol) shall not exceed 0.01 per centimeter path length between 280 $m\mu$ and 400 $m\mu$.

Isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane). Use 180 milliliters for the test described in the preceding paragraph. Purify, if necessary, by passage through a column of activated silica gel (Grade 12, Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., or equivalent) about 90 centimeters in length and 5 centimeters to 8 centimeters in diameter.

Benzene, A.C.S. reagent grade. Use 150 milliliters for the test. Purify, if necessary, by distillation or otherwise.

***n*-Hexadecane, 99 percent olefin-free.** Dilute 1.0 milliliter of *n*-hexadecane to 25 milliliters with isooctane and determine the absorbance in a 1-centimeter cell compared to isooctane as reference point between 280 $m\mu$ -400 $m\mu$. The absorbance per centimeter path length shall not exceed 0.00 in this range. If necessary, purify by filtering through a column containing 100 grams of aluminum oxide (use same grade as described below) in the lower half and

¹ As determined by procedure using potassium chromate for reference standard and described in National Bureau of Standards Circular 484, "Spectrophotometry," U.S. Department of Commerce, 1949. The accuracy is to be determined by comparison with the standard values at 290, 345, and 400 millimicrons.

100 grams of activated silica gel in the upper half keeping the column at 150° C, for a period of 15 hours or overnight. The first 100 milliliters of eluate are used. Purification can also be accomplished by distillation.

Dimethyl sulfoxide. Pure grade, clear, water-white, m.p. 18° minimum. Dilute 120 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide with 240 milliliters of distilled water in a 500-milliliter separatory funnel, mix and allow to cool for 5-10 minutes. Add 40 milliliters of isooctane to the solution and extract by shaking the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Draw off the lower aqueous layer into a second 500-milliliter separatory funnel and repeat the extraction with 40 milliliters of isooctane. Draw off and discard the aqueous layer. Wash each of the 40-milliliter extractives three times with 50-milliliter portions of distilled water. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Discard the aqueous layers. Filter the first extractive through anhydrous sodium sulfate prewashed with isooctane (see *Sodium sulfate* under "Reagents and materials" for preparation of filter), into a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask, or optionally into the evaporating flask. Wash the first separatory funnel with the second 40-milliliter isooctane extractive, and pass through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Then wash the second and first separatory funnels successively with a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane, and pass the solvent through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Add 1 milliliter of *n*-hexadecane and evaporate the isooctane on the steam bath under nitrogen. Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. To the residue, add a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane and reevaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane. Again, add 10 milliliters of isooctane to the residue and evaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane to insure complete removal of all volatile materials. Dissolve the 1 milliliter of hexadecane in isooctane and make to 25-milliliter volume. Determine the absorbance in 1-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference. The absorbance of the solution should not exceed 0.02 per centimeter path length in the 280 $m\mu$ -400 $m\mu$ range. (NOTE: Difficulty in meeting this absorbance specification may be due to organic impurities in the distilled water. Repetition of the test omitting the dimethyl sulfoxide will disclose their presence. If necessary to meet the specification, purify the water by redistillation, passage through an ion-exchange resin, or otherwise.)

Purify, if necessary, by the following procedure: To 1,500 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide in a 2-liter glass-stoppered flask, add 6.0 milliliters of phosphoric acid and 50 grams of Norit A (decolorizing carbon, alkaline) or equivalent. Stopper the flask, and with the use of a magnetic stirrer (tetrafluoroethylene polymer coated bar) stir the solvent for 15 minutes. Filter the dimethyl sulfoxide through four thicknesses of fluted paper (18.5 centimeters, Schleicher & Schuell, No. 597, or equivalent). If the initial filtrate contains carbon fines, refilter through the same filter until a clear filtrate is obtained. Protect the sulfoxide from air and moisture during this operation by covering the solvent in the funnel and collection flask with a layer of isooctane. Transfer the filtrate to a 2-liter separatory funnel and draw off the dimethyl sulfoxide into the 2-liter distillation flask of the vacuum distillation assembly and distill at approximately 3-millimeter Hg pressure or less. Discard the first 200-milliliter fraction of the distillate and replace the distillate collection flask with a clean one. Continue the distillation until approximately 1 liter of the sulfoxide has been collected.

At completion of the distillation, the reagent should be stored in glass-stoppered bottles since it is very hygroscopic and will react with some metal containers in the presence of air.

Phosphoric acid, 85 percent A.C.S. reagent grade.

Aluminum oxide (80-200 mesh Woelm neutral activity grade 1 [Brockmann], Alupharm Chemicals, New Orleans, La., or equivalent). Pipette 1 milliliter of distilled water into a dry 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask equipped with a ground-glass stopper. Stopper the flask and rotate it in such a manner as to completely wet out the inside surfaces. When this has been done add 180 grams of the aluminum oxide and shake until no lumps or wet spots remain. Allow to stand at room temperature for a period of 2 hours. At the end of this time the water should be evenly distributed throughout the aluminum oxide powder, and it should have the same free flowing properties as the original material (flow velocity with water 0.2 milliliter per minute). At this point the aluminum oxide has an activity of 1 as expressed in Brockmann degrees, and the amount of added water is 0.5 percent by volume. This product is used in toto and as is, without further screening.

Sodium sulfate, anhydrous, A.C.S. reagent grade, preferably in granular form. For each bottle of sodium sulfate reagent used, establish as follows the necessary sodium sulfate prewash to provide such filters required in the method: Place approximately 35 grams of anhydrous sodium sulfate in a 30-milliliter coarse, fritted-glass funnel or in a 65-milliliter filter funnel with glass wool plug; wash with successive 15-milliliter portions of the indicated solvent until a 15-milliliter portion of the wash shows 0.00 absorbance per centimeter path length between 280 $m\mu$ and 400 $m\mu$ when tested as prescribed under "Organic solvents." Usually three portions of wash solvent are sufficient.

PROCEDURE

Before proceeding with analysis of a sample, determine the absorbance in a 1-centimeter path cell between 250 $m\mu$ and 400 $m\mu$ for the reagent blank by carrying out the procedure, without a wax sample, at room temperature, recording the spectrum after the complete procedure as prescribed. The absorbance per centimeter path length following the complete procedure should not exceed 0.04 in the wavelength range from 280 $m\mu$ to 299 $m\mu$, inclusive, nor 0.02 in the wavelength range from 300 $m\mu$ to 400 $m\mu$. If in either spectrum the characteristic benzene peaks in the 250 $m\mu$ -260 $m\mu$ region are present, remove the benzene by the procedure under "Organic solvents" and record absorbance again.

Place 300 milliliters of dimethyl sulfoxide in a 1-liter separatory funnel and add 75 milliliters of phosphoric acid. Mix the contents of the funnel and allow to stand for 10 minutes. (The reaction between the sulfoxide and the acid is exothermic. Release pressure after mixing, then keep funnel stoppered.) Add 150 milliliters of isooctane and shake to pre-equilibrate the solvents. Draw off the individual layers and store in glass-stoppered flasks.

In a 1-liter separatory funnel place a representative 25-gram sample of wax, add 50 milliliters of isooctane, heat gently, stir until the wax is in solution; add 100 milliliters of pre-equilibrated sulfoxide-phosphoric acid mixture and shake, making sure it remains in solution. If the wax comes out of solution during these operations, let the stoppered funnel remain in the jacket until the wax redissolves. (Remove stopper from the funnel at intervals to release pressure.) When the wax is in solution, remove the funnel from the jacket and shake it vigorously for 2 minutes. Set up three 250-milliliter separatory

funnels with each containing 30 milliliters of pre-equilibrated isooctane. After separation of the liquid phases, allow to cool until the main portion of the wax-isooctane solution begins to show a precipitate. Gently swirl the funnel when precipitation first occurs on the inside surface of the funnel to accelerate this process. Carefully draw off the lower layer, filter it slowly through a thin layer of glass wool fitted loosely in a filter funnel into the first 250-milliliter separatory funnel, and wash in tandem with the 30-milliliter portions of isooctane contained in the 250-milliliter separatory funnels. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Repeat the extraction operation with two additional portions of the sulfoxide-acid mixture, replacing the funnel in the jacket after each extraction to keep the wax in solution and washing each extractive in tandem through the same three portions of isooctane.

Collect the successive extractives (300 milliliters total) in a separatory funnel (preferably 2-liter), containing 480 milliliters of distilled water, mix, and allow to cool for a few minutes after the last extractive has been added. Add 80 milliliters of isooctane to the solution and extract by shaking the funnel vigorously for 2 minutes. Draw off the lower aqueous layer into a second separatory funnel (preferably 2-liter) and repeat the extraction with 80 milliliters of isooctane. Draw off and discard the aqueous layer. Wash each of the 80-milliliter extractives three times with 100-milliliter portions of distilled water. Shaking time for each wash is 1 minute. Discard the aqueous layers. Filter the first extractive through anhydrous sodium sulfate prewashed with isooctane (see *Sodium sulfate* under "Reagents and Materials" for preparation of filter) into a 250-milliliter Erlenmeyer flask (or optionally into the evaporation flask). Wash the first separatory funnel with the second 80-milliliter isooctane extractive and pass through the sodium sulfate. Then wash the second and first separatory funnels successively with a 20-milliliter portion of isooctane and pass the solvent through the sodium sulfate into the flask. Add 1 milliliter of *n*-hexadecane and evaporate the isooctane using an aspirator vacuum under nitrogen and in an oil bath temperature of approximately 90° C. Discontinue evaporation when not over 1 milliliter of residue remains. To the residue, add a 10-milliliter portion of isooctane, reevaporate to 1 milliliter of hexadecane, and repeat this operation once.

Reserve the residue for column chromatography on the aluminum oxide.

Fit the tetrafluoroethylene polymer disc on the upper part of the stem of the chromatographic tube, then place the tube with the disc on the suction flask and apply the vacuum (approximately 135 millimeters Hg pressure). Weigh out 180 grams of the aluminum oxide and pour the adsorbent mixture into the chromatographic tube in approximately 30-centimeter layers. After the addition of each layer, level off the top of the adsorbent with a flat glass rod or metal plunger by pressing down firmly until the adsorbent is well packed. Loosen the topmost few millimeters of each adsorbent layer with the end of a metal rod before the addition of the next layer. Continue packing in this manner until all the 180 grams of the adsorbent is added to the tube. Level off the top of the adsorbent by pressing down firmly with a flat glass rod or metal plunger to make the depth of the adsorbent bed approximately 80 centimeters in depth. Turn off the vacuum and remove the suction flask. Dissolve the hexadecane residue in 10 milliliters of warm benzene and decant the solution onto the column and allow the liquid level to recede to barely above the adsorbent level. Rapidly complete the transfer similarly with two 10-milliliter portions of benzene swirling the flask repeatedly each time to assure adequate washing of the residue. Fix the

1,000-milliliter reservoir onto the top of the chromatographic column. Just before the final 10-milliliter wash reaches the top of the adsorbent, add 670 milliliters of benzene to the reservoir and continue the percolation at the 2-3 milliliter per minute rate until a total of 670 milliliters of benzene has been utilized. Collect the eluate in a clean 1-liter Erlenmeyer flask (or optionally into a 1-liter evaporation flask). Allow the column to drain until most of the solvent mixture is removed. Add 1 milliliter of *n*-hexadecane and completely remove the benzene by evaporation under nitrogen, using the special procedure to eliminate benzene as previously described under "Organic Solvents." Quantitatively transfer the residue with isooctane to a 25-milliliter volumetric flask and adjust to volume. Determine the absorbance of the solution in the 1-centimeter path length cells compared to isooctane as reference between 250 $m\mu$ -400 $m\mu$. Correct for any absorbance derived from the reagents as determined by carrying out the procedure without a wax sample. If either spectrum shows the characteristic benzene peaks in the 250 $m\mu$ -260 $m\mu$ region, evaporate the solution to remove benzene by the procedure under "Organic Solvents." Dissolve the residue, transfer quantitatively, and adjust to volume in isooctane in a 25-milliliter volumetric flask. Record the absorbance again. If the corrected absorbance does not exceed the limits prescribed in this paragraph (b), the wax meets the ultraviolet absorbance specifications.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the foregoing order may at any time within 30 days from the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER file with the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20201, written objections thereto, preferably in quintuplicate. Objections shall show wherein the person filing will be adversely affected by the order and specify with particularity the provisions of the order deemed objectionable and the grounds for the objections. If a hearing is requested, the objections must state the issues for the hearing. A hearing will be granted if the objections are supported by grounds legally sufficient to justify the relief sought. Objections may be accompanied by a memorandum or brief in support thereof.

Effective date. This order shall become effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 409(c) (1), 72 Stat. 1796; 21 U.S.C. 348 (c) (1))

Dated: June 13, 1968.

J. K. KIRK,
Associate Commissioner
for Compliance.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7324; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:52 a.m.]

Title 22—FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chapter I—Department of State

[Departmental Reg. 108.587]

PART 63—EXCHANGE-VISITOR PROGRAM

Employment of Exchange Visitors

Section 63.5 of Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by changing the period at the end of the

section heading to a semicolon and adding the following: "employment of exchange aliens." A new paragraph (f) is added to 22 CFR 63.5, reading as follows:

§ 63.5 Applications for change of status to or from exchange visitor, for extensions, and for program transfers; general limitations of stay; employment of exchange aliens.

(f) *Employment of exchange visitors.*
 (1) A Program sponsor may authorize part-time employment during the school year for a principal (J-1) exchange visitor student if the following requirements are met: (i) Part-time employment may be approved by the Program sponsor only where (a) it is required by an urgent financial need which has arisen since the time of visa issuance, and (b) such part-time employment will not interfere with the exchange visitor's participation in full-time study; (ii) the exchange visitor student may not reduce his study below the full-time level in order to engage in part-time employment; (iii) any part-time employment must have the written approval of the Responsible Officer; (iv) no full-time employment (40 hours per week) or employment approaching the nature of full-time employment may be approved by the Program sponsor.

(2) Employment is considered a part of an exchange visitor student's academic program if it is on-campus employment of a student otherwise taking a full course of study pursuant to the terms of a scholarship, fellowship or assistantship and is related thereto. Such employment is not subject to the requirement contained in subparagraph (1) (i) (a) of this paragraph.

(Sec. 4, 63 Stat. 111, 22 U.S.C. 2658; secs. 102, 109, 75 Stat. 527, 534, 535)

For the Secretary of State.

IDAR RIMESTAD,
 Deputy Under Secretary
 for Administration.

JUNE 7, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7303; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:50 a.m.]

Title 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter VI—Department of the Navy

SUBCHAPTER E—CLAIMS

PART 752—ADMIRALTY CLAIMS

Delegation of Final Authority and Public Information

Scope and purpose. Part 752 is amended to reflect current delegation of authority to settle admiralty claims and for other minor editorial changes.

1. Section 752.1 is amended by updating paragraph (d) as follows:

§ 752.1 Delegation of final authority.

(d) Pursuant to the authority cited in paragraph (c) of this section, each

of the following persons has been designated to exercise the Secretary of the Navy's settlement authorization when payment or collection is within the limits specified in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph:

(1) Judge Advocate General, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Assistant Judge Advocate General (Civil Law) and Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (Admiralty), not to exceed \$10,000.

(2) Under sec. 7622(c) (10 U.S.C. 7622(c)) only, Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe and Commander, 6th Fleet, payment not to exceed \$1,000.

2. Section 752.3 is amended as follows:

§ 752.3 Public information.

Information as to the status of admiralty claims may be obtained upon application to the Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General (Admiralty), Office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. 20370, or upon application to the Admiralty Officer or Judge Advocate in the Naval District where the matter may have arisen.

(5 U.S.C. 301; 10 U.S.C. 5031, 7622, 7623)

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

[SEAL] D. D. CHAPMAN,
 Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, Acting
 Judge Advocate General of
 the Navy.

JUNE 12, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7299; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:49 a.m.]

Title 36—PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

Chapter I—National Park Service, Department of the Interior

PART 7—SPECIAL REGULATIONS, AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Fire Island National Seashore; Vehicular Use

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 68-6841 appearing at page 8543 in the issue of Tuesday, June 11, 1968, make the following changes in § 7.20:

1. Paragraph (a) (3) (iii) should read as follows:

(iii) Travel on seashore lands by public utility vehicles is permitted upon the issuance of a Special Use Permit, which shall be subject to such times of travel and other terms and conditions respecting the use of seashore lands as the Superintendent may determine necessary for the protection of the seashore and the safety of visitors thereto.

2. The paragraph following paragraph (a) (4) (iii) should be designated "(iv)" instead of "(ix)".

Title 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Chapter 101—Federal Property Management Regulations

SUBCHAPTER F—TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

PART 101-35—TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Essential Telephone Service During Emergencies

Part 101-35 is amended by the addition of new Subpart 101-35.6 which establishes procedures whereby selected key personnel in Federal civil agencies may be provided with essential, minimum delay, telephone service on their residence telephones during periods of natural disaster or national emergency. These regulations, which supersede FPMR Temporary Regulation F-13, are issued pursuant to TELECOM Circular 3300.1, Essential Residence Telephone Service in Time of Emergency, issued by the Director of Telecommunications Management, Executive Office of the President, on October 2, 1967.

Part 101-35 is amended by the addition of new Subpart 101-35.6, as follows:

Subpart 101-35.6—Essential Telephone Service During Emergencies

| Sec. | |
|------------|--|
| 101-35.601 | Line load control. |
| 101-35.602 | Availability of essential service. |
| 101-35.603 | Criteria and procedures for obtaining essential service. |
| 101-35.604 | Procedures for resolution of conflict. |
| 101-35.605 | Changes in agency essential service listing. |

Subparts 101-35.7—101-35.49 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: The provisions of this Subpart 101-35.6 issued under sec. 205(c), 63 Stat. 390; 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

Subpart 101-35.6—Essential Telephone Service During Emergencies

§ 101-35.601 Line load control.

(a) An arrangement called line load control is provided by the public telephone companies so that subscribers having essential emergency functions may encounter a minimum of delay in placing calls from their residences.

(b) If a number has been designated "essential," all outgoing calls are put through with minimum delay while retaining generally good service, with only slight and intermittent delay, to the other users in the general public. Telephone companies make no additional charge for these line load control arrangements.

§ 101-35.602 Availability of essential service.

The head of each Federal agency will be responsible for ensuring that this service will be provided only to those individuals whose emergency assignments may require the capability to discharge emergency responsibilities from their residence telephones.

§ 101-35.603 Criteria and procedures for obtaining essential service.

(a) The agency head, as deemed necessary, should advise the heads of subordinate elements, i.e., regional offices, field activities, etc., of this service. The agency head also will be responsible for establishing any internal procedures necessary to ensure that the selection of employees will be made in accordance with the criteria set forth in TELECOM Circular 3300.1, and that the number of employees selected will be kept to a minimum consistent with emergency responsibilities.

(b) Normal residential telephone service will be adequate in most situations and will be subjected to the imposition of line load control only under the most critical circumstances. Therefore, each employee selected for essential service must have a responsibility or function requiring undelayed outgoing calling capability. Rank, grade, or position are not determining factors. The fundamental factor is that the person being considered has an emergency assignment requiring the immediate discharge of responsibilities from his home telephone. Due to the limits of this service, selections should be held to an absolute minimum in accordance with the above criteria.

(c) Lists of selected employees will be prepared by the agency headquarters or subordinate field office, as directed by the agency head. The residential telephone numbers of selected employees, with names and home addresses, will be listed in alphabetical or numerical order by central office exchange letters or numbers under the appropriate area code number for the geographic area in which the employees reside. Agency listing appears below:

- Area Code 301:
- 439-7417 Wm L Brady 8033 New Hampshire Adelphi.
 - 585-7108 Paul C Richards 1137 Fidler Ch Ch.
 - CO5-0743 John T Byrd 2337 Huron Forest Hts.
 - WA5-0753 Thomas C Miller 2341 Elm Landover.
- Area Code 703:
- 460-1769 Chas P Rogers 306 Cedar Vienna.
 - 460-8127 John D Louis 4330 Walnut Dr Vienna.
 - 533-8143 Robt W Service 6711 Monroe Vienna.
 - JE3-9086 R P Harris 1458 Edgewater Fls Ch.
 - JE4-8926 Wm G Glover 4306 S Glebe Arl.

Listings are required in this format to facilitate handling and processing with the telephone companies involved.

(d) The lists of selected employees will be approved and certified as meeting the criteria established by TELECOM Circular 3300.1 in accordance with the instructions published by the head of the agency concerned. Certified lists then will be forwarded to the appropriate General Services Administration regional office, Attention: Chief, Communications Division-TC, Transportation and Communications Service (hereafter referred to as the GSA regional office). The GSA regional office will forward the lists to the appropriate telephone company for implementation.

(e) The responsibilities of employees having essential service access at the present should be reviewed to determine whether essential service under the criteria of TELECOM Circular 3300.1 is still warranted. The names of those employees whose responsibilities do not meet these criteria should be deleted from essential service lists, and a request made to the appropriate GSA regional office for removal from their residence telephones.

§ 101-35.604 Procedures for resolution of conflict.

(a) When a local telephone company receives more requests for essential service than it can accommodate within its percentage of lines so designated, the appropriate GSA regional office will be notified.

(b) An attempt will be made by the GSA regional office to resolve the matter with the local or regional offices of the agencies concerned. If the problem cannot be resolved at this level, the information will be submitted to the Commissioner, Transportation and Communications Service, GSA (hereafter referred to as the GSA Central Office).

(c) The GSA Central Office will contact the agencies' national offices in an attempt to effect a solution.

(1) If a compromise can be reached fitting the combined requests of the agencies into the percentage allotment of the local telephone company's capacity, the agency heads are responsible for notifying their subordinate elements of the resolution and advising the GSA Central Office that the changes have been given to the subordinate agencies. The GSA Central Office will then notify the GSA regional office concerned.

(2) If a compromise cannot be reached, the GSA Central Office will refer the matter to the Director of Telecommunications Management, Executive Office of the President, for a decision. The concerned agencies and the GSA Central Office will be advised of the resolution. The GSA Central Office will notify the GSA regional office concerned, which in turn will advise the telephone companies and the agency offices involved.

§ 101-35.605 Changes in agency essential service listing.

It will be the responsibility of the agency, or agency field activity concerned, to keep current its lists of employees requiring essential service in accordance with instructions of the agency head. Changes in these lists should be forwarded promptly to the appropriate GSA regional office for further action by the Chief, Communications Division, Transportation and Communications Service.

Subparts 101-35.7—101-35.49 [Reserved]

Effective date. This regulation is effective July 1, 1968.

Dated: June 13, 1968.

LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.
Administrator of General Services.
 [F.R. Doc. 68-7253; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

[Docket No. 15627; FCC 68-627]

PART 1—PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

PART 73—RADIO BROADCAST SERVICES

Multiple Ownership of Standard, FM, and Television Broadcast Stations

Report and order—Background of the proceeding. 1. As we have said on numerous occasions, the multiple ownership rules of the Commission have the twofold purpose of promoting maximum competition, and diversity of programing sources and viewpoints. Sections 73.35, 73.240, and 73.636 of the rules govern multiple ownership of standard, FM, and television broadcast stations respectively. In these three sections, the language of the provisions pertinent to this proceeding is identical except for variations appropriate to each service as indicated in parentheses below. The pertinent provisions read as follows:

No license for a standard (FM or television) broadcast station shall be granted to any party (including all parties under common control) if:

(a) Such party directly or indirectly owns, operates, or controls one or more standard (FM or television) broadcast stations and the grant of such license will result in any overlap of (specified service contours) the existing and proposed stations; or

(b) Such party, or any stockholder, officer, or director of such party, directly or indirectly owns, operates, controls, or has any interest in, or is an officer or director of any other standard (FM or television) broadcast station if the grant of such license would result in a concentration of control of standard (FM or television) broadcasting in a manner inconsistent with the public interest, convenience, or necessity. In determining whether there is such a concentration of control, consideration will be given to the facts of each case with particular reference to such factors as the size, extent and location of areas served, the number of people served, classes of stations involved and the extent of other competitive service to the areas in question. The Commission, however, will in any event consider that there would be such a concentration of control contrary to the public interest, convenience, or necessity for any party or any of its stockholders, officers, or directors to have a direct or indirect interest in, or be stockholders, officers, or directors of, more than seven standard (FM or television) broadcast stations. (No more than five of the television stations may be VHF.)

NOTE 1: The word "control" as used herein is not limited to majority stock ownership, but includes actual working control in whatever manner exercised.

NOTE 2: In applying the foregoing provisions to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, only those stockholders need be considered who are officers or directors or who directly or indirectly own 1 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock.

2. Parts of the multiple ownership rule have come to have their own designations. Thus, paragraph (a), which prescribes cross-interests in stations in the same broadcast service serving substantially the same area, is the so-called

"duopoly" rule. Paragraph (b) is often referred to as the "concentration of control" rule. The seven-station aspect of that rule is sometimes known as the "seven-station" rule. Note 2 is generally called the "one-percent" rule. In connection with the subsequent discussion, it may be noted that under the 1-percent and seven-station rules, stock holdings of less than 1 percent in each of more than seven broadcast stations in the same broadcast service are not considered excessive.

3. Sections 1.613 and 1.615 of the rules require that specified information concerning ownership or control of broadcast stations be filed with the Commission. The information required by § 1.615 must be filed on FCC Form 323—The Ownership Report. One of the purposes of these sections is to supply the Commission with information concerning multiple ownership.

4. In recent years, the possibility that full achievement of the objectives of the multiple ownership rules was being thwarted was brought home to the Commission by information at hand which suggested the following:

(a) Some investment entities, such as mutual funds, brokerage houses, and trusts had acquired stock in each of two or more large, publicly held, corporate broadcast licensees with the result that they had interests in stations in the same broadcast service serving substantially the same area—acquisitions apparently inconsistent with the duopoly rule.

(b) Such entities had acquired 1 percent or more of the stock of each of two or more large, publicly held, corporate broadcast licensees with resulting interests in more than seven stations in the same broadcast service—acquisitions apparently inconsistent with the seven-station rule.

(c) Apparently because the Commission had not provided machinery necessary for obtaining it, large, publicly traded, corporate broadcast licensees were not submitting full and complete information about beneficial and record ownership of their stock by investment entities (and were thus not complying with §§ 1.613 and 1.615 of the rules and the instructions accompanying FCC Form 323). Consequently, the Commission had insufficient ownership information about stock acquisitions that might be inconsistent with the multiple ownership rules.

5. Because of the foregoing, the Commission began the present proceeding on September 16, 1964, by adopting a notice of inquiry and notice of proposed rule making (FCC 64-861, 29 F.R. 13211) with a view to obtaining more information about the matter and thereafter taking any steps necessary to correct the situation. Paragraph 16 of that document stated:

16. * * * Views and data are invited from the broadcasting industry, affected sectors of the financial industry, and all other interested groups or members of the public. Comments directed to the following questions would be of particular value to the Commission in this inquiry. The listing of these questions should not be construed, however,

as limiting in any way the area of comment.

(a) What is the best method to secure full information concerning beneficial ownership of stock of licensee corporations whose stock is widely held and publicly traded? Should the stockholder be required to report its interest directly to the Commission within a reasonable period following acquisition of the stock? What steps should be taken to insure that custodians, trustees, and other record owners file an adequate description of their powers and duties? In this respect, comments from mutual funds, custodian banks, and stock transfer agents would be appreciated * * *

(h) To whom should stock held by record owners be attributed, for the purposes of the multiple ownership rules, with particular reference to:

(1) trustees of various types of trusts holding for various types of beneficial owners? Under what circumstances should stock held in trust be attributed to beneficiaries? To trustees? To persons with ultimate voting control?

(2) Brokerage houses holding for trading accounts of various customers?

(3) Custodian banks holding shares in their street name for mutual funds.

(4) Other record owners holding for any beneficial owners?

(i) Should the Commission adopt rules enabling it to proceed directly against stockholders in violation of the multiple ownership rules through the institution of cease and desist proceedings under section 312 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. section 312(b)) under procedures fully described in paragraph 13?

6. It may be noted that paragraph 16 of the notice, while inviting comments on a list of specific questions, also indicated that the listing was not intended to limit the area of discussion. Thus, comments now before the Commission in this proceeding,² as well as information obtained from two informal meetings with some of the parties,³ are addressed to the list of questions (par. 5, supra) as well as other topics, such as the possibility of modifying the 1-percent rule, and the duopoly policy.

7. Before discussing any suggested modifications of the rules, as well as other matters, it is necessary to examine the way in which the various investment entities function, for their manner of functioning will determine whether, insofar as such entities are concerned, the multiple ownership rules should be modified, or could be modified without making impossible the achievement of the ends at which the rules aim. The methods of functioning of the entities also have a bearing on other questions such as ownership reporting requirements, and enforcement of the rules. Therefore, it

¹ Questions (b) through (g) are omitted because, although the information elicited by them supplied helpful background material which the Commission considered in dealing with the overall aspects of the problems in this proceeding, it is not as directly related to the rules adopted herein as are the other questions.

² Commenting parties are listed in Appendix A which is filed as part of the original document.

³ The first meeting, held May 14, 1965, was with the Commission en banc. The second, on June 1, 1965, was with members of the staff of the Broadcast Bureau of the Commission.

is the topic of functioning to which we now turn.

Investment entities—mutual funds.
8. Open-end investment companies are commonly called mutual funds. Shares in such funds may be purchased by the public through such sources as brokerage houses, or underwriters, as well as directly from mutual funds.⁴ Purchasers of shares in effect pool their resources for investment and trading in securities. Mutual funds are managed by professional investment managers which are entities separate from the funds. For example, the Dreyfus Corp. is the manager of the Dreyfus Fund. Usually, the same manager manages a group of associated funds. Thus, Waddell and Reed, Inc., manages the "United" group which consists of five different mutual funds: United Funds, Inc., United Income Funds, United Science Fund Shares, United Accumulative Fund Shares, and United Bond Fund Shares.⁵

9. Generally, mutual funds diversify their holdings among numerous stocks in different industries. Some large funds, while carrying portfolios which are diversified as regards industries and individual portfolio companies within the various industries, specialize in emphasizing growth stocks attractive primarily for capital gains, while others emphasize income stability. They may also specialize in other ways, such as in bond investments, like the United Bond Fund Shares mentioned above, or in specific kinds of stocks, such as the Insurance Securities Trust Fund which specializes in insurance and bank stocks.

10. Under the provisions of various State laws, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, mutual funds must place their securities for safekeeping with a bank. The bank is required to place them with a bank nominee, which holds legal title to the security, but as a custodian only. Stocks so held are voted in the name of the bank nominee, since it is the owner of record, but this is merely a ministerial act. It is the beneficial owner—the mutual fund—that directs how to vote. Under usual procedures, the bank nominee forwards the proxy material to the fund, the fund then instructs the nominee, and the nominee then executes the proxy and returns it to the fund to use as it sees fit. Quite often the bank nominee executes the proxy in blank and sends it to the fund together with the proxy material.

11. Since mutual funds may vote stock as beneficial owners, they may be presumed to be in a position to influence or control management of the corporations in which they are shareholders; and under the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, they could exercise

⁴ Shareholders wishing to sell their shares may redeem them at a price near their asset value through the same channels.

⁵ There are about 165 mutual funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and 32 known instances of investment managers serving groups of two to 10 mutual funds with broadcast interests.

control if they so desired.⁶ However, the record indicates that, as a matter of general policy, they do not hold stock for the purpose of exercising or influencing such control. More than 90 percent of the prospectuses of mutual funds state that the fund may not under any circumstances invest in securities for the purposes of management or exercise of control.

12. Some of the findings set forth in a report prepared by the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce for the Securities and Exchange Commission, and submitted by the latter to the Congress on August 27, 1962 (House Report No. 2274, 87th Congress, 2d session), shed light on the matter of control of portfolio companies by mutual funds.⁷ The report states that virtually all mutual funds vote at annual elections of portfolio companies by proxies given to the proxy committee of the portfolio company management committee. Generally, mutual funds are supporters of management of portfolio companies. Their investments in such companies presuppose confidence in them, and any disaffection with management of such companies is usually indicated by selling some or all of the company's stock rather than by intervening in the company's affairs. However, funds sometimes express opposition to management, either by direct communication or vote, on matters affecting voting, preemption and income rights of stockholders.

13. Mutual funds generally are on friendly terms with portfolio company management in order to assure access to essential investment information. It is the practice of 28 percent of them to visit all such companies at least once a year, while another 25 percent make visits "frequently"—with emphasis on visits to larger portfolio companies. Visits are supplemented by telephone calls, personal correspondence, and

attendance at meetings where portfolio company officers are available for private, informal conversations. Contacts with portfolio companies afford opportunity for informing the mutual funds and for conveying the latter's advice and policy views to the portfolio companies, which are sometimes solicited. Such advice most frequently concerns dividend policy, new financing methods and timing, and mergers. Occasionally mutual funds offer advice in the selection of officers and directors of larger portfolio companies, which recommendations are followed more often than not.

14. Finally, it is noted that our characterization of mutual funds as the beneficial owners of portfolio company stocks with the power to direct how the stocks should be voted (par. 10, supra), while correct, needs amplification. Under the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940,⁸ as many as 60 percent of the members of the board of directors of a mutual fund may be managers of the fund or persons affiliated with managers. It is the practice of managers to have the full 60 percent representation on the fund board. Thus, although technically it is the mutual funds that are the beneficial owners of portfolio stock held by bank nominees, it is the managers who control how it should be voted. (See footnote 5, supra.)

15. As to such control of funds by managers, we note that the Act declares the national public interest to be adversely affected:

When the control of investment companies (mutual funds) is unduly concentrated through pyramiding or inequitable methods of control, or is inequitably distributed, or when investment companies are managed by irresponsible persons * * * 15 U.S.C.A. 80a-1(b)(4).

Stockbrokers. 16. When buying stock through a stockbroker, the purchaser can request that the shares be delivered to him, and have them transferred to his name as record owner thereof. When he sells, he must hand over the shares to the brokerage house which then delivers them to the stockbroker representing the new purchaser. As a matter of convenience, it has become common practice for purchasers to leave their shares of stock in the custody of their broker, rather than ask for delivery. When they are sold, the broker delivers them to the brokerage house representing the new purchaser. Stock held by brokerage houses for customers is carried in the "street name" of the house. The broker has legal title (record ownership) for the benefit of the customer (the beneficial owner).

17. In accordance with rules and policies of the SEC, the recognized stock exchanges require that when brokers receive proxy material for stocks held in the street name for benefit of their customers, it must be forwarded to the customer without comment. The broker then votes the stock as instructed by the beneficial owner. If the customer does

not respond, the broker may vote the stock if the question is routine, but not otherwise. These practices apply whether or not the stock involved is listed on the exchange of which the broker is a member.⁹

Trusts. 18. Unlike mutual funds and brokerage houses, trusts are of so many kinds, the duties placed on trustees are so diverse, and the voting powers conferred on trustees by trust instruments are so varied that it is difficult to make generalizations in this area. Trustees may be institutions like banks or trust companies, or they may be private persons. It is no doubt easier to reach the former than the latter. However, institutional trustees do not customarily disclose for whose benefit they hold legal title (usually through their nominees) to trust property. Trustees may have absolute control over the trust property and have no beneficial interest in it; or, in some instances, be beneficial owners or have possible reversionary interests. The duties of the trustee may, in some cases, include the duty to vote stock held for trust beneficiaries in accordance with instructions set forth in the trust instrument.

Attribution of ownership. 19. In describing the functioning of investment entities, we used the terms "record owner" and "beneficial owner" to describe certain aspects of stock ownership with regard to the investment entities we have mentioned. Parties commenting were unanimous in the view that, for purposes of administering the multiple ownership rules, ownership of stock in a corporate broadcast licensee should be attributed to the party or person who possesses the right to determine how the stock will be voted. We agree. The multiple ownership rules are designed to foster diversification of program and service viewpoints and to prevent undue concentration of economic power contrary to the public interest. They attempt to achieve these goals nationally and regionally through the concentration of control rules and regionally and locally through the duopoly rules. For corporate broadcast licensees, the decisive factors in determining whether stock holdings may thwart the purpose of the rules are the amount of stock held and the right to vote the stock.

20. Accordingly, the multiple ownership rules are being amended to attribute ownership of corporate broadcast stock as follows insofar as the investment entities under consideration are concerned:

(a) *Mutual funds.* Ownership of stock held by a bank nominee for the benefit of a mutual fund will be attributed to the manager of the fund. Since the fund manager generally holds 60 percent control of the board of directors of the fund and can thus control the voting of broadcast stock in the fund portfolio, when more than one fund is managed by a single manager we shall, because the

⁹ The determination of whether a question is routine or not is made by the stock exchanges and not by the corporation issuing the proxy material.

⁶The Act recognizes among its statutory findings that:

"(Mutual funds) customarily invest in and trade in securities issued by, and may dominate and control or otherwise affect the policies and management of, companies engaged in business in interstate commerce." 15 U.S.C.A. 80a-1(a)(3).

It defines "control" as follows:

"'Control' means the power to exercise a controlling influence over the management or policies of a company unless such power is solely the result of an official position with such company.

"Any person who owns beneficially, either directly or through one or more controlled companies, more than 25 per centum of the voting securities of a company shall be presumed to control such company. Any person who does not so own more than 25 per centum of the voting securities of any company shall be presumed not to control such company * * *. Any such presumption may be rebutted by evidence * * *." 15 U.S.C.A. 80a-2(a)(9).

Under the Act, "person" can mean a mutual fund as well as a natural person. (15 U.S.C.A. 80a-2(a)(27)).

⁷The material in the remainder of this paragraph and in paragraph 13 is taken from pages 417-427 of the report.

⁸ 15 U.S.C.A. 80a-10(a).

funds are under common control, aggregate the holdings of the group of funds for purposes of the multiple ownership rules. Ownership will not be attributed to bank nominees which hold record title to the stock for the funds, since they cannot vote the stock.

(b) *Brokerage houses.* Ownership of voting stock held in street name for the benefit of customers will be attributed to the customer. It is true, as commenting parties agree, that the case of the stockbroker is unique because, as previously described, in some cases he may vote the stock held for a customer without instructions from the customer. However, this may only be done in routine matters. With regard to matters of real concern in the management of a publicly traded corporate broadcast licensee, the stock may only be voted under the direction of the customer. Ownership of stock held by brokers for their own accounts will be attributed to the broker.

(c) *Trusts.* Ownership will be attributed to those having the power to vote the broadcast stock. This will vary from trust to trust.

(d) *Other cases.* In other cases where record owners hold stock for beneficial owners (e.g., the executor of an estate holding for legatees), ownership will be attributed to those having the power to vote the stock.

Extent of stock holdings inconsistent with the multiple ownership rules—Mutual funds. 21. As previously mentioned, it was knowledge of investment companies with broadcast stock holdings that were apparently inconsistent with the multiple ownership rules that led to the initiation of this proceeding. Attributing ownership as indicated in the previous paragraph, we shall now examine the extent of stock ownership of corporate broadcast licensees by these entities and the extent of the inconsistencies.

22. We have observed that it is customary for more than one mutual fund to be grouped under the direction of a single manager, and that the manager usually has a 60 percent majority on the board of directors of each fund. In such cases, the mutual funds are parties under common control within the meaning of the multiple ownership rules, and stock in corporate broadcast licensees held by any or all of such funds under a single manager will be lumped together for purposes of considering whether the holdings are inconsistent with the rules. Thus, if each of four funds under common management holds 0.5 percent of the stock of broadcast licensee A, the four funds together hold a total of 2 percent. If one of those funds also holds 0.75 percent of the stock of licensee B, a second fund in the group owns 0.5 percent of the stock of licensee B, and the other two funds own none, then the funds under common management in this case hold a total of 1.25 percent of the stock of licensee B. If licensee A has six FM stations, and licensee B has five, then the group of funds under common management has more than 1 percent stock interest in 11 FM stations

which would be inconsistent with the seven-station rule.

23. Studies by 22 multiple-station owners who filed joint comments (hereinafter called the "Joint Committee"),¹⁰ and by the Investment Company Institute (ICI)¹¹ indicate that at the end of 1964 at least 10 groups of mutual funds (with a single manager for each group) had holdings inconsistent with the multiple ownership rules. Each group of funds beneficially owned 1 percent or more (1 percent to about 8 percent) of the voting stock of each of two or more (two to six) broadcast licensees. As a result, each group had interests in anywhere from eight to 26 AM stations, seven to 25 FM stations, and seven to 33 TV stations. Oftentimes the group interests were in two or more licensees with stations in the same broadcast service serving substantially the same area. Although the data are some 3 years old, it would appear that the present situation is not much different.

24. The record also suggests the existence of holdings not consistent with the rules in cases where the voting stock of a broadcast licensee is owned, beneficially and of record, by a company the stock of which is in turn beneficially owned by a mutual fund. An example is the Insurance Securities Trust Fund, the fifth largest mutual fund in the country with assets of more than \$1½ billion. Its holdings consist primarily of the securities of about 100 life, fire, and casualty insurance companies, but it has holdings in bank stocks as well. The chairman of the board of directors of the Fund (who also served as president of Insurance Securities, Inc., the manager of the Fund) observed that although the identification and location of pertinent broadcast stations were unknown to the Fund, he assumed that its holdings could be inconsistent with both the duopoly policy and the seven-station rule.

25. This observation is supported by other information in the record. Thus, for example, with regard to duopoly, comments filed by the Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Tennessee (L & C) state that L & C owns 100 percent of the stock of WLAC, Inc., the licensee of WLAC (AM) and WLAC-FM. It also owns 50 percent of the stock of WLAC-TV, Inc., which is the licensee of WLAC-TV. All of these stations are located in Nashville. L & C states that 9.29 percent of its stock was owned by Insurance Securities Trust Fund as of May 1965. That Fund (according to its prospectus furnished to the Commission) also owned about 4 percent of the stock of National Life and Accident Company of Nashville which owns all of the stock of WSM, Inc., licensee of WSM (AM) and WSM-TV, both Nashville stations. It may be seen that these holdings by the Fund are clearly inconsistent with the duopoly policy. In this connection, we note that

¹⁰ See Appendix A which is filed as part of the original document.

¹¹ This is an association of about 160 mutual funds which constitute about 97 percent of all mutual funds.

the board chairman of the Fund stressed that it never dealt with broadcast matters. He stated that it was insulated from them because, for example, with regard to portfolio insurance companies, it had only a passive interest in the insurance aspect of the company. Also, he said, portfolio insurance companies typically are interested only in the successful investment of their reserves. It would appear that as to their investments in the Nashville broadcast licensees, the interest of each of the two insurance companies mentioned may be atypical.

26. With respect to their ownership of stock in corporate broadcast licensees, mutual fund holdings were generally consistent with the multiple ownership rules adopted by the Commission in 1953. Since then, they had acquired over \$1 billion worth of securities in corporate broadcast licensees or parents thereof as of the time the record was made. (The record shows that the total value of fund portfolios at that time—including broadcast and other stocks—was \$40 billion.) We have calculated that, as of a year ago, the 10 groups of funds having holdings inconsistent with the rules could have made them consistent therewith by divestitures falling between \$90 million and \$140 million. The calculations are based on extensive data submitted by ICI concerning broadcast securities held in mutual fund portfolios as of December 31, 1964, which we updated to the high of mid-May 1967, for stocks listed on the New York and American Stock Exchanges, and the price bid as of that time in the few instances of broadcast stock traded over the counter and not listed on either exchange.¹²

Stockbrokers. 27. The Joint Committee supplied data from a limited sampling showing that, in terms of record ownership, holdings by brokerage houses holding broadcast stock in street name for customers were inconsistent with the multiple ownership rules. Thus, for example, one broker held 1.1 percent to 15 percent record ownership interests in

¹² The calculations were made for groups of funds having holdings of 1 percent or more of the voting stock of each of two or more broadcast licensees which were inconsistent with either the duopoly or the seven-station rules. The following assumptions were made: (1) That, as indicated in par. 49 below, rather than prohibit any common ownership between broadcast stations in the same service in the same city (a policy which we stated we favored in the notice herein), up to 1 percent cross-ownership should be permitted (with certain exceptions), i.e., the 1-percent rule should apply to the duopoly rule as well as to the seven-station rule; (2) that if a group divested, it would divest itself so as to bring its holdings in each of one or more broadcast stocks down to 0.9 percent, i.e., down to just under 1 percent; (3) that a group might continue to hold 1 percent or more of the stock of each of two or more broadcast licensees so long as its holdings were not inconsistent with the duopoly and seven-station rules; (4) that a group might divest itself of stocks in such a way as to retain broadcast stocks of the greatest value, of the least value, or of some intermediate value.

14 multiple-station owners whose broadcast interests aggregated 50 AM stations, 38 FM stations, and 52 TV stations. However, as we have stated above, in the case of brokerage houses we shall attribute ownership to the customer (the beneficial owner) and not to the broker (the record owner). Hence the aforementioned figures, pertaining as they do to record ownership, do not, standing alone, indicate holdings inconsistent with the rules. As to possible inconsistent holdings by the beneficial owners (the customers of brokerage houses), the Joint Committee data are incomplete, but it appears that no broker held 1 percent or more of the voting stock of more than one broadcast company for the account of any single customer.

Trusts. 28. None of the parties filing comments apparently found it feasible to gather detailed information on holdings of stock interests in broadcast stations by trusts administered by institutional or private trustees. The limited data furnished are inconclusive, but they do not indicate holdings inconsistent with the rules on the scale of typical holdings by the larger groups of mutual funds.

Effects of divestiture. 29. Some parties maintain that the Commission cannot legally require mutual funds to divest themselves of broadcast stock holdings which are inconsistent with the multiple ownership rules (see par. 64, *infra*). However, it is stated that should the Commission succeed in such enforcement, the large-scale divestiture that would result would have a depressing effect on the market price of the broadcast securities involved. Nor would this be avoided by allowing several years in which to achieve compliance with the rules, for, they argue, there would be an "overhang" during the divestiture period that would depress the market in those stocks.

30. In addition, it is stated that because of the many types of trust instruments and their various instructions, constant analysis would be required to determine possible inconsistencies with the multiple ownership rules resulting from new trusts, changes in trust holdings, and contingent provisions in trust instruments. Therefore, we are told, because of the burdens of compliance with a low benchmark, many investment entities such as trusts or mutual funds might be expected to seek relief by reducing their aggregate portfolio holdings in broadcast companies so as to bring about divestiture even beyond that required for compliance with the rules. It is stated, for example, that mutual funds, in divesting, might not stop at reducing some holdings to 0.9 percent, but would eliminate all except one holding (thereby avoiding the necessity for constant scrutiny to see if holdings are inconsistent with the rules). This, it is averred, would in turn raise the question of whether even a single holding should be retained since its retention might not merit de-

voting time of a fund staff to keeping current with the broadcast industry.¹³

Raising of the 1 percent benchmark—Comments of the parties. 31. The notice (pars. 2 and 5) took the position that the 1-percent benchmark as used in applying the multiple ownership rules is an appropriate standard. Parties commenting urge that the 1 percent rule be relaxed. It is variously suggested that for investment entities the benchmark be raised from 1 percent to 5 percent, 10 percent, 20 percent, or 25 percent. It is also argued that it be raised not only for investment entities holding stock in broadcast licensees, but for all other stockholders as well. In advancing proposed new standards, it is urged that the present ones are unrealistic and arbitrary. The views of the parties are set forth in the immediately following paragraphs in broad terms without attempting to give every detail of every proposal.

32. The suggestion made by most parties (ABC, GE, ICI, ISI, Joint Committee, L & C, NBC, Scripps-Howard) is that for investment entities the 1 percent benchmark be raised to 10 percent. Arguments in support of a 10 percent benchmark are that (1) such entities are passive investors not interested in controlling broadcast licensees; (2) the Commission should treat ownership under 10 percent as presuming noncontrol; (3) a 10 percent limitation should apply so long as such entities hold the stock for investment purposes only; (4) mutual funds are permitted this size holding under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and that such size holdings are presumed to constitute noncontrol under that Act; (5) the prospectuses of most mutual funds state that they hold stock for investment purposes only, and not for the purpose of exercising control over portfolio companies; (6) funds should not be required to constantly review their holdings under both the Investment Company Act and the multiple ownership rules; (7) "Blue Sky" regulations of some States allow a mutual fund to hold up to 10 percent of the shares of a portfolio company; (8) a 10 percent benchmark has been used in other statutes, e.g., in dealing with the problem of insider control under section 16 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and in preventing domination of the Communications Satellite Corporation by noncarrier stockholders under provisions of the Communications Satellite Act; and (9) arbitrary adherence to the 1 percent rule with consequent divestiture would depress the market for the divested broadcast stocks and generally inhibit the purchase of broadcast stocks.

33. Other arguments include (1) applying the 10 percent benchmark only to broadcast licensee corporations whose outstanding voting stock is held by 500 or more stockholders (compare the present

application of the 1 percent rule to corporations with more than 50 voting stockholders); (2) using a 10 percent benchmark and presuming that holdings of 10 percent do not constitute control, but permitting a challenging party to rebut the presumption; (3) using a 5 percent benchmark because it is more realistic; (4) using a standard of 20 percent for licensees and 25 percent for parent corporations of licensees, because the Congress set those standards for determining control of broadcast licensees and parents of licensees by aliens; (5) and setting a benchmark of 5 percent for broadcast companies with more than 50 but fewer than 500 stockholders.¹⁴ In addition, a few parties suggest raising the benchmark to 5 percent or 10 percent across the board, i.e., not only for investment entities but for any owner of stock.

34. Finally, some urge that as regards stockbrokers holding broadcast stock for customers, and bank nominees holding record title for mutual funds, there should be no benchmark of any kind because such entities have no real voting power with regard to the stock held. (See par. 20 (a) and (b), *supra*.)

Evaluation of the comments. 35. The report and order adopting the 1-percent rule stated:

With respect to stockholders, * * * in the case of corporations having more than 50 voting stockholders, only those stockholders need be considered who are officers or directors or who own 1 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock. It has been suggested that only holders of 5 percent or more of the stock of such corporations should be considered. The Commission is of the opinion, however, that the provision as originally proposed should be adopted for the reason that in corporations of large size, owners of 1 percent of the stock may have considerable voice in the control and management; and that interests of that size should properly be considered in the application of these rules. 9 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 1563, 1571 (1953).

Concerning proposals to raise the 1 percent benchmark with regard to broadcast holdings by parties other than mutual funds, brokerage houses, trusts, and bank nominees, all that many comments say, in effect, is that the 1 percent rule is arbitrary and unrealistic. Others suggest raising the benchmark but give no substantial supporting reasons. As to trusts, information presented with regard to them is so scanty as to present no basis for increasing the benchmark. Some parties, in addition to suggesting an increased benchmark propose that it should be applied to corporations with 500 or more voting stockholders instead of 50 (the number used in the present 1 percent rule). We believe that there is no evidence in the record to justify any benchmark change with regard to parties other than mutual funds, brokerage houses, and bank nominees, or any in-

¹³ Testimony of L. Emery Katzenbach, Transcript of Informal Conference, May 14, 1965, p. 99.

¹⁴ See footnote 15, *infra*.

crease in the size of corporations to which the benchmark applies.¹⁵

36. On the other hand, since, as we have noted, brokerage houses holding voting stock for the benefit of customers, and bank nominees holding for the benefit of mutual funds, do not have the right to determine how the stock will be voted, we agree with the argument that there should be no benchmark of any kind for holdings of such entities. Amendments to the rules are consistent with this view. We also believe that the benchmark should be raised for mutual funds as indicated below.

37. Most of the comments direct their arguments at raising the 1 percent benchmark for mutual funds. One argument is that prospectuses of most mutual funds show that they may not invest for purposes of management or control. However, we have seen that some prospectuses do not so state; and the Wharton Report indicates that, to some extent, mutual funds do enter into portfolio company management. In this connection, it should be noted that even by voting their proxies in support of portfolio company management they are entering into management.

38. Some argued that adhering to the 1 percent standard for mutual funds and requiring divestiture of holdings inconsistent with that benchmark would depress the market for broadcast stocks, with the consequence that needed funds for development of broadcasting would be more difficult to obtain. A study of the material in the record shows the extent of divestiture that would occur with various hypothetical benchmarks as follows:

| Bench mark | Number of funds or groups that would have to divest | Name of fund or group |
|------------|---|--|
| Percent | None | |
| 10..... | None | |
| 6..... | 1 | Keystone Funds Group. |
| 5..... | 1 | Keystone Funds Group. |
| 4..... | 3 | Keystone Funds Group; Investors Funds Group; United Funds Group. |
| 3..... | 7 | All above, plus: Fidelity Funds Group; Putnam Funds Group; Massachusetts Funds Group; TV Electronics Fund. |
| 2..... | 10 | All of above, plus: Diversified Funds Group; Commonwealth Funds Group; Seudder Funds Group. |
| 1..... | | |

¹⁵ Scripps-Howard has an effective 2 percent ownership of a broadcast licensee corporation with more than 50 but fewer than 500 voting stockholders. It states that a 5 percent limitation would be realistic for such medium-sized licensee corporations because, though 1 percent may be an appropriate standard for a large corporation, it is too low for smaller ones. We recognize that minority holdings in smaller corporations may not have as much opportunity for a voice in the operation and management as a minority holding would have in a larger corporation. However, no evidence has been received that would justify any general deviation from our multiple ownership rules for companies with more than 50 but fewer than 500 shareholders. The

39. In connection with the matter of divestiture, some parties suggest raising the 1 percent benchmark to 10 percent for mutual fund holdings of broadcast licensees because with such a standard no divestiture would be necessary. (This is consistent with the material presented in the preceding paragraph.) The reason for this, they state, is that the Investment Company Act and some State "Blue Sky" regulations prohibit mutual funds from owning more than 10 percent of the voting securities of portfolio companies. Actually, the 10 percent restriction which the Investment Company Act places on mutual fund holdings applies to 75 percent of the value of the fund portfolio. (With regard to the other 25 percent of the assets of the portfolio, there is no limitation whatsoever.) The restriction provides that the fund may not hold more than 10 percent of the outstanding voting securities of a company in the portfolio and that the amount of those securities may not be more than 5 percent of the value of the fund. The regulations of some States apply a similar 5 and 10 percent limitation to the entire fund portfolio. Partly because of this, since the larger mutual funds sell in those States, no fund is known intentionally to exceed these limits with regard to its entire portfolio. (Examples of such "Blue Sky" regulations are the California Administrative Code, Title 10, section 559, and Ohio Regulation Q-3.)

40. For reasons mentioned below, we are choosing a 3 percent benchmark for mutual funds. If broadcast holdings by mutual funds today are similar to those at the time the record herein was made, we do not believe that divestiture, involving as it would only three groups of funds, would have a depressing effect.¹⁶ Moreover, the divestiture contemplated will take place over a reasonable period of time (see par. 65, *infra*).

41. A principal argument made is that the figure of 10 percent should be used because it is used in various statutes, e.g., in dealing with insider control (Securities and Exchange Act), in preventing domination by noncarrier stockholders (Communications Satellite Act), and in restricting holdings by mutual funds (Investment Company Act). In evaluating these arguments, it must be remembered that although the present 1 percent rule is couched in terms of ownership of voting stock, the importance of such ownership is that it translates into potential ability to control a broadcasting corporation. Although we do not agree with them, the arguments relying on the first two of the aforemen-

tioned Acts are proper in that they do relate to a standard set with regard to control. However, it appears that the argument based on the Investment Company Act is not apropos. Parties relying on that Act, it seems, should urge adoption of a 25-percent standard because it uses ownership of 25 percent—not 10 percent—of the voting securities of a portfolio company as a criterion for determining whether a mutual fund controls the company (footnote 6, *supra*).¹⁷

longstanding 2 percent minority holding by Scripps-Howard is unusual in various respects, and it appears that it is held as an investment only and that no attempt has ever been made to exercise control over management of the portfolio licensee. We believe that any relief should be granted not by way of a rule amendment, but by a request for waiver with a full showing of justification.

¹⁶ The question of whether the Commission has authority to require divestiture is treated in par. 64, *infra*.

42. We would observe that the use of a 10 percent figure in some of the Acts does not make it sacrosanct. The Communications Act uses a figure of 20 percent with regard to alien control of a broadcast corporation; and we have noted that the Investment Company Act uses a standard of 25 percent. In other words, under one set of circumstances legislators have agreed on one figure; in different circumstances, on another. Although in other contexts, and for other purposes, other standards might be appropriate, we believe that in the field of broadcasting, where the important public interest consideration of preserving diversity of programing and service viewpoints attaches, special caution is warranted. Thus, although the record convinces us that it is in the public interest to raise the benchmark for mutual funds, since they do not generally appear to exercise undesirable control over broadcast portfolio companies, we shall raise it to 3 percent rather than a higher figure. That standard will be applied to the broadcast holdings of a single fund under one manager as well as to the aggregate of broadcast holdings in a group of funds under a common manager. The 3 percent standard is, in our opinion, reasonably related to the ends desired. As we have stated, it appears not to require substantial divestiture. In addition, based on an analysis of stocks of publicly traded broadcast companies and average holdings of mutual funds, it will permit such funds to make broadcast investments of a substantial amount, yet will not frustrate the purpose of the multiple ownership rules. Of course, should a mutual fund (as well as any other holder of broadcast voting stock) exercise control over management of a broadcast station the interests of the fund so exercised will be taken into consideration in applying the multiple ownership rules even though the holding might be less than 3 percent.

43. A final matter remains. We have seen that some mutual funds specialize

¹⁷ It would appear that the 10 percent restriction in the Investment Company Act is designed to assure greater diversification of companies in a mutual fund portfolio and is not concerned with control. In this connection, it will be recalled that the Act provides that funds may control (footnote 6, *supra*) portfolio companies. Theoretically, each of six funds in a group under a common manager could own 10 percent of the stock of a broadcast corporation and thus control it under the Act. The purpose of setting forth a 25 percent standard in the Act appears to be to determine whether a fund has control of a portfolio company.

in the purchase of stocks of certain kinds of companies. An example previously mentioned (par. 24, supra) is the Insurance Securities Trust Fund (managed by ISI) which primarily purchases stock of insurance companies. Here we encounter the problem of the fund being once removed from the broadcast corporation with the insurance company forming an insulating layer, and the question arises as to the calculation of the size of the broadcast interest held by the fund for purposes of administering the 3 percent rule. It might be argued that if an insurance company owns 2 percent of the stock of a corporate broadcast licensee and the fund owns 10 percent of the stock of the insurance company, then the fund should be viewed as indirectly owning 0.2 percent of the stock of the broadcast licensee. However, this sort of calculation is perhaps more theoretical than real. An insurance company holding 2 percent of a licensee's shares could exert considerable leverage in controlling the licensee. Similarly, the holding by the fund of 10 percent of the insurance stock might put it in a position to exercise considerable control in the affairs of the insurance company. However, just what the control of the fund over the licensee would be is difficult to determine. Surely that control is not one that may be calculated with the mathematical exactitude suggested.

44. Another factor to be considered in deciding how to calculate the size of the broadcast interest of a mutual fund in such cases appears in the comments of ISI:

*** The insurance companies in themselves have ever-changing investment portfolios. Presently, they hold tens of thousands of separate investments and while the majority of such investments may not be in common stocks, many thousands are. The banks, while holding only a relatively few stocks for their own account, probably hold many thousands of issues in their trustee accounts. The nature of the holdings in these trust accounts is not available to us. It would be virtually impossible for us to maintain any reasonably current list of investments in broadcasting companies by portfolio insurance companies or the banks.

Assuming that we were able to maintain a reasonably current list of broadcasting companies whose shares were owned by portfolio companies, the operations of the broadcasting companies do not remain static and an almost impossible further problem would be presented in listing and maintaining the actual broadcasting stations owned, the number of stations of each variety, and in determining the areas served with possible overlaps in such service.

45. Because of the aforementioned difficulties presented by ISI; because of the insulating layer that the insurance companies form between the fund and the licensee; and because of the fact that usually the fund and the insurance companies assume passive investment roles in the purchase of securities, we have decided that in instances where a mutual fund owns voting stock in a portfolio company which in turn owns voting stock of a corporate broadcast licensee, we shall treat a portfolio company as a licensee if it owns 50 percent (negative control) or more of the voting stock of a corporate

broadcast licensee, or exercises effective control of the licensee. Thus, if a mutual fund owns 2 percent of the voting stock of an insurance company that owns from 50 percent to 100 percent of the voting stock of a licensee, the fund will be considered to own 2 percent of the voting stock of the licensee. On the other hand, if the insurance company owns less than 50 percent of a licensee's voting stock, the holding of the fund will not be considered under the 3-percent rule unless officers or directors of the licensee corporation are representatives of the mutual fund or of the insurance company. This approach, we believe, is reasonably related to the situation, and will resolve the problem of the administration of the rule as it applies to specialized funds like that under the management of ISI. Reporting of situations of this kind would not appear to work any hardship on such funds.

The duopoly policy. 46. The notice stated, citing Minnesota Broadcasting Corp., 4 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 1376 (1949), and other cases, that the Commission viewed as an appropriate standard its duopoly policy of prohibiting any common ownership between broadcast stations in the same service in the same city. According to this policy, any amount of cross-ownership in two or more broadcast stations in the same service serving substantially the same area is proscribed, and if the two or more stations happen to be licensed to corporate licensees, ownership of voting stock of more than one of those licensees is prohibited, regardless of the amount of stock held (i.e., even though it is less than 1 percent of the shares of a licensee).

47. As was the case with the 1-percent rule, those favoring a modification of the duopoly policy state that it is unrealistic. It is pointed out, for example, that if one person holds 10 shares of stock in RCA, General Tire and Rubber Co., Storer Broadcasting, Metromedia, and CBS, it is difficult to conceive that this ownership would have any effect on the degree of competition between stations in New York or Los Angeles licensed to those parties. It is also urged that whatever the situation may have been in 1949 when the Minnesota case was decided, since then conditions have changed in the broadcasting industry. It may have been possible then to construct and operate a station at a relatively small cost. Today, however, to own and operate a television station can involve very substantial sums, so that restraining influences that the duopoly policy might produce are unreasonable and hinder the development of broadcasting.

48. Some parties also advert to our decision in Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co., 24 Pike & Fischer, R.R. 319 (1962), in which we deviated from the Minnesota policy and held that stock holdings of less than 1 percent in corporations with more than 50 voting shareholders were to be disregarded in applying the duopoly policy.

49. On balance, we are inclined to agree with the arguments presented and shall in the future apply the 1 percent

rule to duopoly questions as well as to concentration of control matters. Since the rationale set forth with regard to a modification of the 1 percent rule insofar as it applies to trusts, bank nominees, brokerage houses, and mutual funds in matters of concentration of control applies equally well to cases of duopoly, the decisions made with regard to those entities in the former type of situation will be applicable to the latter. Thus, for example, a mutual fund may hold up to 3 percent of the voting stock of each of two television stations (with more than 50 voting stockholders) in the same city; a stockbroker may hold unlimited quantities of stock in those stations for the benefit of its customers; and a trust may only hold up to 1 percent. Appropriate amendments to the multiple ownership rules are accordingly adopted herein.

Ownership reporting—Background. 50. Sections 1.613 and 1.615 of the rules, and the Ownership Report (FCC Form 323) together with its instructions, require broadcast permittees, and broadcast licensees at renewal time, to file with the Commission complete information about ownership. In the case of corporations with more than 50 stockholders, this information must be submitted with regard to all stockholders holding 1 percent or more of the voting or nonvoting stock of the corporation. Among other things, the information required of corporate permittees or licensees includes identities of record owners, beneficial owners, and those having the power to vote the stock. Section 1.613 requires filing with the Commission any agreement, document, or instrument affecting, directly or indirectly, the ownership or voting rights of the licensee's or permittee's stock. This includes trust agreements and proxies. Supplemental ownership reports must be filed within 30 days after any change occurs in the ownership information previously reported.

51. Publicly traded corporate permittees and licensees with more than 50 voting stockholders have generally not been submitting the required information about beneficial ownership or the holding of voting rights of 1 percent or more of the voting stock insofar as investment entities were concerned. In addition, proxies have often not been filed. Lack of information about these matters has weakened the administration of the multiple ownership rules.

52. The lack apparently stems from the nature of the entities, the customs of the trade, and the fact that permittees or licensees have not obtained full information about stock ownership from their stockholders. Large, publicly held corporate permittees and licensees are able to compile from their stockholder lists the identities of record holders of 1 percent or more of their shares and in practice submit this information on the FCC Form 323. However, information about beneficial ownership or right to vote the stock is not as readily available to the permittee or licensee and is generally not submitted. Thus, in the case of stock held for mutual funds, the name of the bank

nominee, the record owner with no right to vote the stock, is given to the Commission. In the case of stock held in street name by brokerage houses (the record owners) for the benefit of customers, who have the essential right of voting the stock, the name of the broker is reported. Moreover, trust instruments revealing the names of beneficial owners or those who have voting rights are not filed, apparently because of the administrative burden of doing so. For example, it appears that institutional trustees are reluctant to disclose either the identities of their trust beneficiaries or a complete description of voting rights and other trust provisions, so that licensees would experience difficulties in obtaining this information to submit to the Commission.

Comments of parties. 53. Paragraph 16 of the notice invited comments designed to help solve the reporting problem. One approach would be to require stockholders to submit the required information directly to the Commission. Generally, parties were of the view that it would be undesirable to do this, not only from the standpoint of administration, but also because it would be preferable from the stockholder's standpoint and from that of the permittee or licensee that such reports be made by the stockholder to the permittee or licensee and by the latter to the Commission. This would serve to apprise the permittee or licensee of pertinent information as to beneficial ownership and voting rights of stock held by fiduciaries and other institutional owners.

54. The Joint Committee indicates that requiring the stockholder to report directly to the Commission would tend to make broadcast investments less appealing to the financial community. At the May 14 informal conference, Mr. L. Emery Katzenbach, a general partner of White, Weld and Co., cited the burdens which would fall on brokerage firms that were required to make "elaborate, time-consuming" reports, which it was feared would induce them to recommend non-broadcast investments to their clients so as to avoid red tape. He expressed the same opinion as to banks and trust companies.

55. The Joint Committee referred to the difficulty of compliance by trust departments of large trust companies, citing the example of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. which holds over 2,000 separate accounts embracing testamentary trusts, inter vivos trusts, employee benefit funds, and the like, all of which own stock in General Electric. The scope of the problem was suggested by the expansion of this single example by 3,500 or more trust departments multiplied by the number of shares they held in any broadcast licensee, all of which would have to be reviewed continuously in order to keep report data up to date.

56. In addition to the foregoing arguments based on the difficulties in connection with any attempt by the Commission to apply reporting requirements directly to the widely scattered individual shareholders of 1 percent or more of widely

held broadcast entities, some parties urge that the Commission, without amendment of the Communications Act, would lack the statutory power to enforce reporting requirements against nonlicensee holders of broadcast stock. In support of this view, Regents of the University of Georgia v. Carroll, 338 U.S. 586 (1950) is cited to the effect that the Commission's enforcement power, on the basis of legislative history, rests on a licensing concept and therefore is limited to licensees and cannot be directed against non-licensees.¹⁸

Evaluation of the comments. 57. We disagree with the arguments that we have no legal authority to enforce reporting requirements on stockholders. It is our opinion that under the provisions of the Communications Act we possess the power to secure disclosures of ownership information from nonlicensee stockholders of broadcast licensees. Since the arguments presented convince us that, as a practical matter, the permittee or licensee, and not the stockholder, should report needed information directly to the Commission, it is not necessary to use this authority.

58. We are adopting today a public notice announcing that permittees and licensees shall promptly submit to the Commission full and complete information in accordance with the provisions of §§ 1.613 and 1.615 of the rules and the instructions on FCC Form 323 "Ownership Report." The notice also states that if a permittee or licensee is unable to obtain complete ownership information for reporting to the Commission it shall file on the FCC Form 323 whatever information is available to it together with a detailed explanation of why the omitted material is not available.

Amendments to reporting rules. 59. Since information concerning trust instruments has often been lacking in our ownership files, we are amending § 1.613 (b) (3) of the rules to make compliance therewith easier. As opposed to the present requirement that trust instruments be filed, we shall generally require only the filing of an abstract of the instrument setting forth the following information: (1) The name of the trust; (2) the duration of the trust; (3) the name and number of shares of stock held by the trust; (4) the name of the beneficiary, or beneficiaries, of the trust; (5) the name of the record owner (e.g., name of nominee) of the shares held by the trust; (6) the name of the party, or parties, who have the power to vote or control the vote of stock of the permittee or licensee or of the parent thereof; (7) any conditions on the power of voting stock or any unusual characteristics of the trust entity. However, the amended

¹⁸ On June 10, 1968, in United States et al. v. Southwestern Cable Co. et al., Cases Nos. 363 and 428, October Term, 1967, the Supreme Court held that the Commission's regulatory authority is not so limited but is restricted only to authority reasonably ancillary to the effective performance of the Commission's responsibilities for the regulation of broadcasting.

rule states that the filing of this abstract does not foreclose the Commission from requesting the complete trust instrument if it is considered necessary to secure additional data for clarification and enforcement of its rules.

60. As regards other types of situations in which the record and beneficial ownership and voting rights may be split, we believe (with the exception mentioned below) that the present requirements of § 1.615, as well as of FCC Form 323 and the instructions thereto, are sufficient to elicit the necessary information. These requirements will be strictly enforced. The exception pertains to stockbrokers. The aggregate holdings of brokerage houses fluctuate daily and even hourly as a result of buy and sell order of customers or for the broker's account. In view of such a fluid situation, we are of the opinion that it would not only be an undue burden on licensees, but futile as well, to require them to report immediately any changes in broadcast stock holdings of brokers. Present § 1.615 already requires that supplemental ownership information be filed within 30 days after any change occurs in ownership as previously reported, and would of course apply to holdings of brokers as well as to those of anyone else. However, we believe that for initial ownership reports licensees should also only report acquisitions by brokers that are 30 days old or more. We are amending § 1.615(d) accordingly.

61. Our new reporting requirements may necessitate the filing of attachments to FCC Form 323. Thought has been given to the possible revision of the form with regard to these requirements so that, among other things, required information may be submitted in the body of the form. In the future, we may, if circumstances require, institute rule making looking toward revision not only of the FCC Form 323, but—with regard to ownership information—of Forms 301, 303, 314, and 315 as well, so that the forms will be in fuller consonance with the reporting requirements.

Miscellaneous matters — Disclaimers. 62. As the record indicates, mutual funds are generally passive investors, and it has been reiterated that the prospectuses of most of them contain disclaimers as to holdings for the purposes of control. This is part of the basis for our increase of the benchmark from 1 percent to 3 percent for such entities. However, we believe that all mutual funds should be treated equally, and, although it is not being written into the rules, we shall as a matter of policy require any mutual fund not having such a disclaimer in its prospectus to sign the pro forma disclaimer attached hereto as Appendix B.^{19a} Funds not so signing will be subject to a 1-percent rather than a 3-percent rule.

Divestiture. 63. Paragraph 7 of the notice read as follows:

^{19a} Appendix B filed as part of the original document.

Within the past year, several applications have been filed requesting the Commission's consent to the acquisition of additional broadcast facilities by a multiple owner, the result of which would cause the multiple owner assignee to be in violation of the multiple ownership rules because of other interests of its stockholders. To avoid possible disruption of the market and to permit consummation of the transaction, the Commission consented to the assignments but conditioned them on agreement by the stockholders in violation not to vote the stock in question, or to attempt to influence the policies of such companies during the pendency of a proposed inquiry or rule making proceeding. It is the intention of the Commission, where similar multiple ownership situations arise, to condition the grants of new stations and acquisitions through transfers and assignments of existing stations, "in the manner set forth in the preceding sentence. The policy will be an interim procedure to permit closing of transactions and yet prevent new acquisitions in violation of our rules. Applications not changing the status quo during the pendency of this inquiry (e.g., applications for licenses, modifications of construction permits, and renewals) will continue to be processed in the usual manner (without conditions in this area) while the inquiry is pending.

Some of the stockholders who agreed not to vote stock in the aforementioned cases were mutual funds. Some were not. Now that the proceeding is being terminated, we must consider what action to take with regard to these conditional grants. Consideration must also be given to what action to take with regard to broadcast stock holdings by all mutual funds inconsistent with the multiple ownership rules. (See par. 65, *infra*.)

64. In paragraph 16 of the notice, we asked for comments on the question of whether we should adopt rules enabling us to proceed directly against stockholders in violation of the multiple ownership rules through use of cease and desist proceedings under section 312 of the Communications Act. Comments concerning this matter take the position that, though the Commission may possibly have the power under section 312(b) to issue cease and desist orders to stockholders, it should seek specific authority from Congress before using such power. The main thrust of these comments is that, because of possible extended litigation, it would be more expeditious to seek and receive specific statutory authority before proceeding in this area. All comments addressing this point contend, however, that the provisions of section 312(b) are applicable only to licensees of the Commission and not to nonlicensees. Although it is not necessary to our decision in this proceeding, we here express the opinion that we possess the requisite statutory authority for the issuance of a cease and desist order requiring divestiture by a nonlicensee stockholder of a broadcast licensee if such holding by the stockholder is a violation of the multiple ownership rules.²⁰

²⁰One party urges that the multiple ownership rules as presently written (see par. 1, *supra*) are directed at licensees of the Commission and not at stockholders of licensees. The stockholder, according to

65. The extent of present broadcast holdings by mutual funds and their possible inconsistency with the multiple ownership rules is not completely known because the information in the record is more than 3 years old. Accordingly, we shall, for a period of 2 years from the date of this report and order, maintain surveillance over stock holdings in publicly held, corporate broadcast licensees. The procedures established in the public notice issued today (see par. 58, *supra*) in conjunction with present reporting procedures and the amendments to the rules adopted today should aid us in this task. Individuals or entities who now have holdings in publicly held corporate broadcast licensees which are in excess of our multiple ownership rules as here revised will be expected to bring such holdings into conformance with the revised rules over a reasonable period of time. In any event, at the end of the 2-year period we shall, with the information then available, take whatever action appears appropriate in the circumstances, including any necessary steps aimed at divestiture. Similarly, with regard to situations involving grants that have been conditioned on agreement by stockholders not to vote stock (see par. 63, *supra*), no action will be taken until the end of the 2-year period. However, no new conditional grants will be made.

Reporting by mutual funds. 66. Section 1.615(d) of the rules presently contains a requirement that for widely held broadcast licensee corporations ownership information must be submitted to the Commission concerning stockholders having 1 percent or more of either the voting or nonvoting stock. Although we are amending the multiple ownership rules (§§ 73.35, 73.240, and 73.636) for mutual funds by raising the bench mark from 1 percent to 3 percent, we shall still require that the provisions of § 1.615(d) apply to them, so that ownership information about such entities with 1 percent (rather than 3 percent) or more of broadcast stock must be submitted. The purpose of this requirement is to provide us with information that will serve as an indicator of any sudden substantial increases in holdings by mutual funds that might be of significance. Language is being added to § 1.615(d) to eliminate possible confusion on this point.

Orders. 67. The notice stated (par. 18) that while it might be appropriate after study of the comments in this proceeding to issue a further notice of proposed rule making, we might, on the basis of in-

this view, is a third party who, while not himself violating the rules by purchasing stock in excess of certain limits, places the licensee in a position where its license is in jeopardy because grant of a renewal would be contrary to the rules. (Testimony of J. Roger Wollenberg, Transcript of Informal Conference, May 14, 1965, pp. 166-174.) Should this view prove to be correct, we could, as Mr. Wollenberg concedes, redraft the rules to be directed not only at the licensee but at the stockholder as well. We believe that we have adequate authority to cast the rules in such a mold. (United States et al. v. Southwestern Cable Co. et al.)

formation submitted, adopt rules without such further notice. We are of the opinion that the record herein is ample to support the amendments to the rules which we adopt today, and that parties have had adequate notice and opportunity to address themselves to the subjects and issues involved in such amendments. All amendments referred to in the body of this document appear in Appendix C hereto.

68. In view of the foregoing, and pursuant to authority contained in sections 4(i) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended: *It is ordered*, That, effective July 31, 1968, §§ 1.613, 1.615, 73.35, 73.240, and 73.636 of the Commission's rules and regulations are amended as set forth below.

69. *It is further ordered*, That, this proceeding is terminated.

(Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat., as amended 1066, 1082; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303)

Adopted: June 12, 1968.

Released: June 17, 1968.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,²⁰
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX C

I. Part 1 of the Commission's rules and regulations is amended as follows:

1. In § 1.613, paragraph (b) (3) is amended to read as follows:

§ 1.613 Filing of contracts.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(3) Any agreement, document, or instrument (i) providing for the assignment of a license or permit or (ii) affecting, directly or indirectly, the ownership or voting rights of the licensee's or permittee's stock (common or preferred, voting or nonvoting), such as: (a) Agreements for transfer of stock; (b) instruments for the issuance of new stock; or (c) agreements for the acquisition of licensee's or permittee's stock by the issuing licensee or permittee corporation. Pledges, trust agreements, options to purchase stock and other executory agreements are required to be filed: *Provided, however*, That trust agreements are not required to be filed, unless requested specifically by the Commission; in lieu of the trust agreement, the licensee or permittee may submit the following information concerning the trust: (1) Name of trust; (2) duration of trust; (3) number of shares of stock owned; (4) name of beneficial owner of stock; (5) name of record owner of stock; (6) name of the party or parties who have the power to vote or control the vote of the shares; and (7) any conditions on the powers of voting the stock or any unusual characteristics of the trust.

* * * * *

²⁰Commissioners Bartley and Wadsworth absent; Commissioner Lee dissenting and issuing a statement filed as part of the original document; Commissioner Loevinger not participating; Commissioner Johnson concurring in the result.

2. In § 1.615, paragraph (d) is amended to read as follows:

§ 1.615 Ownership reports.

(d) Exceptions: Where information is required under paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section with respect to a corporation or association having more than 50 stockholders or members, such information need be filed only with respect to stockholders or members who are officers or directors of the corporation or association, or to other stockholders or members who have 1 percent or more of either the voting or nonvoting stock of the corporation or voting rights in the association (regardless of whether the stockholder or member is an investment company as defined in Note 4 to §§ 73.35, 73.240, and 73.636 of this chapter): *Provided, however,* That such information with respect to stock held by stockbrokers need be filed only if the stock is held by the stockbroker in its name (either for itself or for customers) for a period exceeding 30 days.

II. Part 73 of the Commission's rules and regulations is amended as follows:

1. In § 73.35, Note 2 is deleted, Note 3 is redesignated Note 7, and new Notes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are added, the new Notes reading as follows:

§ 73.35 Multiple ownership.

NOTE 2: In applying the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, partial (as well as total) ownership interests in corporate broadcast licensees represented by ownership of voting stock of such corporations will be considered.

NOTE 3: Except as provided in Note 4 of this section, in applying the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, only those stockholders need be considered who are officers or directors or who directly or indirectly own 1 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock.

NOTE 4: In applying the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, an investment company, as defined in 15 U.S.C. section 80a-3 (commonly called a mutual fund), need be considered only if it directly or indirectly owns 3 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock or if officers or directors of the corporation are representatives of the investment company. Holdings by investment companies under common management shall be aggregated.

NOTE 5: In calculating the percentage of ownership of voting stock under the provisions of Note 4, if an investment company directly or indirectly owns voting stock in a company which in turn directly or indirectly owns 50 percent or more of the voting stock of a corporate broadcast licensee, the investment company shall be considered to own the same percentage of outstanding shares of the corporate broadcast station licensee as it owns of the outstanding voting shares of the company standing between it and the licensee corporation. If the intermediate company owns less than 50 percent of the voting stock of a corporate broadcast station

licensee, the holding of the investment company need not be considered under the 3-percent rule, but, officers or directors of the licensee corporation who are representatives of the intermediate company shall be deemed to be representatives of the investment company.

NOTE 6: In cases where record and beneficial ownership of voting stock of a corporate broadcast station licensee which has more than 50 voting stockholders are not identical, e.g., bank nominees holding stock as record owners for the benefit of mutual funds, brokerage houses holding stock in street name for the benefit of customers, trusts holding stock as record owners for the benefit of designated parties, the party having the right to determine how the stock will be voted will be considered to own it for the purposes of these rules.

NOTE 7: * * *

2. In § 73.240 Note 2 is deleted, Note 3 is redesignated Note 7, and new Notes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are added, the new notes reading as follows:

§ 73.240 Multiple ownership.

NOTE 2: In applying the provisions of paragraph (a) (1) of this section, partial (as well as total) ownership interests in corporate broadcast licensees represented by ownership of voting stock of such corporations will be considered.

NOTE 3: Except as provided in Note 4 of this section, in applying the provisions of paragraphs (a) (1) and (a) (2) of this section to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, only those stockholders need be considered who are officers or directors or who directly or indirectly own 1 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock.

NOTE 4: In applying the provisions of paragraphs (a) (1) and (a) (2) of this section to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, an investment company, as defined in 15 U.S.C. Section 80a-3 (commonly called a mutual fund), need be considered only if it directly or indirectly owns 3 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock or if officers or directors of the corporation are representatives of the investment company. Holdings by investment companies under common management shall be aggregated.

NOTE 5: In calculating the percentage of ownership of voting stock under the provisions of Note 4, if an investment company directly or indirectly owns voting stock in a company which in turn directly or indirectly owns 50 percent or more of the voting stock of a corporate broadcast licensee, the investment company shall be considered to own the same percentage of outstanding shares of the corporate broadcast station licensee as it owns of the outstanding voting shares of the company standing between it and the licensee corporation. If the intermediate company owns less than 50 percent of the voting stock of a corporate broadcast station licensee, the holding of the investment company need not be considered under the 3-percent rule, but, officers or directors of the licensee corporation who are representatives of the intermediate company shall be deemed to be representatives of the investment company.

NOTE 6: In cases where record and beneficial ownership of voting stock of a corporate broadcast station licensee which has more than 50 voting stockholders are not identical, e.g., bank nominees holding stock as record owners for the benefit of mutual funds,

brokerage houses holding stock in street name for the benefit of customers, trusts holding stock as record owners for the benefit of designated parties, the party having the right to determine how the stock will be voted will be considered to own it for the purposes of these rules.

NOTE 7: * * *

3. In § 73.636, Note 2 is deleted, Notes 3 and 4 are redesignated Notes 7 and 8 respectively, and new Notes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are added, the new Notes reading as follows:

§ 73.636 Multiple ownership.

NOTE 2: In applying the provisions of paragraph (a) (1) of this section, partial (as well as total) ownership interests in corporate broadcast licensees represented by ownership of voting stock of such corporations will be considered.

NOTE 3: Except as provided in Note 4 of this section, in applying the provisions of paragraphs (a) (1) and (a) (2) of this section to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, only those stockholders need be considered who are officers or directors or who directly or indirectly own 1 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock.

NOTE 4: In applying the provisions of paragraphs (a) (1) and (a) (2) of this section to the stockholders of a corporation which has more than 50 voting stockholders, an investment company, as defined in 15 U.S.C. section 80a-3 (commonly called a mutual fund), need be considered only if it directly or indirectly owns 3 percent or more of the outstanding voting stock or if officers or directors of the corporation are representatives of the investment company. Holdings by investment companies under common management shall be aggregated.

NOTE 5: In calculating the percentage of ownership of voting stock under the provisions of Note 4, if an investment company directly or indirectly owns voting stock in a company which in turn directly or indirectly owns 50 percent or more of the voting stock of a corporate broadcast licensee, the investment company shall be considered to own the same percentage of outstanding shares of the corporate broadcast station licensee as it owns of the outstanding voting shares of the company standing between it and the licensee corporation. If the intermediate company owns less than 50 percent of the voting stock of a corporate broadcast station licensee, the holding of the investment company need not be considered under the 3-percent rule, but, officers or directors of the licensee corporation who are representatives of the intermediate company shall be deemed to be representatives of the investment company.

NOTE 6: In cases where record and beneficial ownership of voting stock of a corporate broadcast station licensee which has more than 50 voting stockholders are not identical, e.g., bank nominees holding stock as record owners for the benefit of mutual funds, brokerage houses holding stock in street name for the benefit of customers, trusts holding stock as record owners for the benefit of designated parties, the party having the right to determine how the stock will be voted will be considered to own it for the purposes of these rules.

NOTE 7: * * *

NOTE 8: * * *

[F.R. Doc. 68-7309; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:50 a.m.]

Title 50—WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior
PART 28—PUBLIC ACCESS, USE, AND RECREATION

Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, Wis.

The following special regulations are issued and are effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 28.28 Special regulations; public access, use, and recreation; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

WISCONSIN

NECEDAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Public recreational activities are permitted on the Necedah National Wildlife Refuge for the purpose of berry picking from July 3, 1968, through August 31, 1968.

The open area, comprising approximately 39,500 acres is delineated on a map available at the refuge headquarters, Necedah, Wis. 54646, and from the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1006 West Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55408.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern public access, use, and recreation on wildlife refuge areas generally which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 28, and are effective through August 31, 1968.

DAVID J. BROWN,
Refuge Manager, Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, Necedah, Wis.

JUNE 14, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7254; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

PART 32—HUNTING

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 32.32 Special regulations; big game; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

MAINE

MOOSEHORN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Public hunting of deer on the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, Maine, is permitted, except on areas designated by signs as closed, during the State firearms season. This open area, comprising 21,000 acres, is delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, Post Office Box X, Calais, Maine 04619, and from the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Post Office

and Courthouse, Boston, Mass. 02109. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State regulations covering the hunting of deer.

The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuges areas generally, which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through November 30, 1968.

RICHARD E. GRIFFITH,
Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

JUNE 12, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7255; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

PART 32—HUNTING

Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, Mo.

The following special regulation is issued and is effective on date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 32.32 Special regulations; big game; for individual wildlife refuge areas.

MISSOURI

MINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Public hunting of deer on the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, Puxico, Mo., is permitted only on the area designated by signs as open to hunting. This open area, comprising 4,000 acres, is delineated on maps available at refuge headquarters, Puxico, Mo., and from the office of the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 1006 West Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55408. Hunting shall be in accordance with all applicable State regulations covering the hunting of deer subject to the following special conditions.

(1) Hunting with bows and arrows only is permitted.

(2) The open season for hunting deer on the refuge is from October 1 through December 15, 1968, inclusive.

(3) A Federal permit is required to enter the public hunting area. It may be obtained by mail by writing the Refuge Manager, Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, Puxico, Mo., or by applying in person at refuge headquarters, Puxico, Mo., between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. any day of the week between August 25 through September 25, inclusive. No permits will be issued after September 25. The provisions of this special regulation supplement the regulations which govern hunting on wildlife refuge areas generally, which are set forth in Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 32, and are effective through December 15, 1968.

JOHN E. TOLL,
Refuge Manager, Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, Puxico, Mo.

JUNE 11, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7256; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

Title 7—AGRICULTURE

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Agriculture

[Amdt. 22]

PART 5—DETERMINATION OF PARITY PRICES

Wholesale Comb Honey

The regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the determination of parity prices (21 F.R. 761, as amended; 7 CFR 5.1-5.6) are amended as hereinafter specified, effective June 28, 1968, in order to delete honey, wholesale comb, from the list of commodities for which parity prices shall be calculated.

1. In § 5.2, the paragraph under the centerhead "Designated Nonbasic Commodities" is amended to read as follows:

§ 5.2 Marketing, season average price data.

* * * * *
DESIGNATED NONBASIC COMMODITIES

Tung nuts; honey, wholesale extracted.

* * * * *

2. In § 5.4, the paragraph under the centerhead "Designated Nonbasic Commodities" is amended to read as follows:

§ 5.4 Commodities for which parity prices shall be calculated.

* * * * *
DESIGNATED NONBASIC COMMODITIES

Milk, wholesale; milkfat in cream; tung nuts; honey, wholesale extracted.

* * * * *

(Sec. 301, 52 Stat. 38, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1301)

Done at Washington, D.C., this 17th day of June 1968.

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7320; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:51 a.m.]

Chapter IV—Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture

[Amdt. 3]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE

Subpart—Regulations for the 1969 and Succeeding Crop Years

DRY BEAN ENDORSEMENT

Correction

In F.R. Doc. 68-6535 appearing at page 8259 in the issue of Tuesday, June 4, 1968, the word "total" in the 29th line of item 4(c) of § 401.127 should be deleted and the word "dollar" substituted therefor.

[Amdt. 9]

PART 401—FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE**Subpart—Regulations for the 1969 and Succeeding Crop Years****RYE ENDORSEMENT***Correction*

In F.R. Doc. 68-6541 appearing at page 8263 in the issue of Tuesday, June 4, 1968, the fourth line of item 4(d) of § 401.133 should be deleted.

Chapter IX—Consumer and Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts), Department of Agriculture

[Valencia Orange Reg. 244]

PART 908—VALENCIA ORANGES GROWN IN ARIZONA AND DESIGNATED PART OF CALIFORNIA**Limitation of Handling****§ 908.544 Valencia Orange Regulation 244.**

(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 908, as amended (7 CFR Part 908), regulating the handling of Valencia oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations and information submitted by the Valencia Orange Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such Valencia oranges, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication hereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. The committee held an open meeting during the current week, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for Valencia oranges and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this

section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such Valencia oranges; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject hereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof. Such committee meeting was held on June 18, 1968.

(b) *Order.* (1) The respective quantities of Valencia oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California which may be handled during the period June 21, 1968, through June 27, 1968, are hereby fixed as follows:

- (i) District 1: 35,000 cartons;
- (ii) District 2: 300,000 cartons;
- (iii) District 3: 35,000 cartons.

(2) As used in this section, "handled," "handler," "District 1," "District 2," "District 3," and "carton" have the same meaning as when used in said amended marketing agreement and order.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: June 19, 1968.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,
Deputy Director, Fruit and
Vegetable Division, Consumer
and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7436; Filed, June 19, 1968;
11:40 a.m.]

[Plum Reg. 8.]

PART 917—FRESH PEARS, PLUMS, AND PEACHES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA**Regulation by Sizes**

Findings. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 917, as amended (7 CFR Part 917), regulating the handling of fresh pears, plums, and peaches grown in California, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations of the Plum Commodity Committee, established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of plums of the varieties hereinafter set forth, and in the manner herein provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this regulation until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) in that, as hereinafter set forth, the time intervening between the date when information upon which this regulation is based

became available and the time when this regulation must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective not later than June 20, 1968. A reasonable determination as to the supply of, and the demand for, such plums must await the development of the crop thereof, and adequate information thereon was not available to the Plum Commodity Committee until May 13, 1968, on which date an open meeting was held, after giving due notice thereof, to consider the need for, and the extent of regulation of shipments of such plums. Interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; necessary supplemental information was submitted to the Department on May 31, 1968; shipments of the current crop of such varieties of plums are expected to begin on or about the effective date hereof; this regulation should be applicable to all such shipments in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act; the provisions of this regulation are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee; information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such plums; and compliance with the provisions of this regulation will not require of handlers any preparation therefor which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

§ 917.412 Plum Regulation 8.

(a) *Order:* (1) During the period June 20, 1968, through October 31, 1968, no handler shall ship any package or other container of:

(i) Mariposa plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 61 plums;

(ii) Simka, New Yorker, Arrosa, or Queen Ann plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 48 plums;

(iii) Elephant Heart plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 53 plums;

(iv) Ace plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 55 plums;

(v) Grand Rosa plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 54 plums;

(vi) Emily plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums

in the package or container, contains not more than 59 plums;

(vii) Standard plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 83 plums.

(viii) Late Duarte plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 60 plums.

(2) Terms used herein shall have the same meaning as when used in the amended marketing agreement and order.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: June 18, 1968.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7400; Filed, June 19, 1968; 11:49 a.m.]

[Plum Reg. 9]

PART 917—FRESH PEARS, PLUMS, AND PEACHES GROWN IN CALIFORNIA

Regulation by Grade and Size

Findings. (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 917, as amended (7 CFR Part 917), regulating the handling of fresh pears, plums, and peaches grown in California, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), and upon the basis of the recommendations of the Plum Commodity Committee, established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of plums of the varieties hereinafter set forth, and in the manner herein provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this regulation until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (5 U.S.C. 553) in that, as hereinafter set forth, the time intervening between the date when information upon which this regulation is based became available and the time when this regulation must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective not later than June 20, 1968. A reasonable determination as to the supply of, and the demand for, such plums must await the development of the crop thereof, and adequate infor-

mation thereon was not available to the Plum Commodity Committee until May 13, 1968, on which date an open meeting was held, after giving due notice thereof, to consider the need for, and the extent of, regulation of shipments of such plums. Interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; necessary supplemental information was submitted to the Department on May 31, 1968; shipments of the current crop of such varieties of plums are expected to begin on or about the effective date hereof; this regulation should be applicable to all such shipments in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act; the provisions of this regulation are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee; information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such plums; and compliance with the provisions of this regulation will not require of handlers any preparation therefor which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

§ 917.413 Plum Regulation 9.

(a) Order: (1) The provisions of § 917.405 (Plum Reg. 2; 33 F.R. 7441) shall not apply to Late Santa Rosa, Improved Late Santa Rosa, Late Tragedy, Casselman, or Linda Rosa plums during the period specified in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph.

(2) During the period June 20, 1968, through October 31, 1968, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any lot of packages or other containers of Late Santa Rosa, or Improved Late Santa Rosa plums unless such plums grade at least U.S. No. 1, except that healed cracks emanating from the stem end which do not cause serious damage shall not be considered as a grade defect with respect to such grade; or

(ii) Any package or other container of Late Santa Rosa or Improved Late Santa Rosa plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 64 plums;

(iii) Any lot of packages or other container of Late Tragedy plums unless such plums grade at least U.S. No. 1, except that gum spots which do not cause serious damage shall not be considered as a grade defect with respect to such grade; or

(iv) Any package or other container of Late Tragedy plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 101 plums;

(v) Any lot of packages or other containers of Kelsey plums unless such plums grade at least U.S. No. 1 with a total tolerance of 10 percent for defects

not considered serious damage in addition to the tolerance permitted by such grade; or

(vi) Any package or other container of Kelsey plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or other container, contains not more than 47 plums;

(vii) Any lot of packages or other containers of Casselman or Linda Rosa plums unless such plums grade at least U.S. No. 1, except that healed cracks emanating from the stem end which do not cause serious damage shall not be considered as a grade defect with respect to such grade; or

(viii) Any package or other container of Casselman or Linda Rosa plums unless such plums are of a size that an 8-pound sample, representative of the sizes of the plums in the package or container, contains not more than 63 plums.

(3) When used herein, "U.S. No. 1" and "serious damage" shall have the same meaning as set forth in the U.S. Standards for Grades of Fresh Plums and Prunes (§§ 51.1520-1538 of this title); and all other terms shall have the same meaning as when used in the amended marketing agreement and order.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Dated: June 18, 1968.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7399; Filed, June 19, 1968; 11:49 a.m.]

[Avocado Reg. 16, Amdt. 1]

PART 944—FRUIT; IMPORT REGULATIONS

Avocados

Pursuant to the provisions of section 8e of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), the provisions of paragraph (a) (2) and (5) of § 944.8 (Avocado Reg. 16; 33 F.R. 8548) are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 944.8 Avocado Regulation 16.

(a) * * *

(2) Avocados of the Pollock variety shall not be imported (i) prior to July 8, 1968; (ii) from July 8 through July 14, 1968, unless the individual fruit in each lot of such avocados weighs at least 18 ounces or measures at least 3¹¹/₁₆ inches in diameter; and (iii) from July 15 through July 28, 1968, unless the individual fruit in each lot of such avocados weighs at least 16 ounces or measures 3⁷/₁₆ inches in diameter.

* * * * *

(5) Avocados of any variety other than Pollock, Catalina, and Trapp shall not be imported (i) prior to July 8, 1968; (ii) from July 8 through July 14, 1968,

unless the individual fruit in each lot of such avocados weighs at least 16 ounces; (iii) from July 15 through August 4, 1968, unless the individual fruit in each lot of such avocados weighs at least 14 ounces; and (iv) from August 5 through September 22, 1968, unless the individual fruit in each lot of such avocados weighs at least 10 ounces: *Provided*, That any lot of such avocados may be imported without regard to the minimum weight requirements of this paragraph if such avocados, when mature, normally change color to any shade of red or purple and any portion of the skin of the individual fruit has changed to the color normal for that fruit when mature.

It is hereby found that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective time of this regulation beyond that hereinafter specified (5 U.S.C. 553) in that (a) the requirements of this amended import regulation are imposed pursuant to section 8e of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674), which makes such regulation mandatory; (b) such regulation imposes the same grade and comparable maturity requirements on imports of avocados as are being made applicable to the shipment of avocados grown in Florida under Avocado Regulation 10, as amended, which becomes effective June 17, 1968; (c) compliance with this import regulation will not require any special preparation which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof; (d) notice hereof in excess of 3 days, the minimum prescribed by said section 8e, is given with respect to this import regulation; and (e) such notice is hereby determined, under the circumstances, to be reasonable.

Dated, June 14, 1968, to become effective June 24, 1968.

PAUL A. NICHOLSON,
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Consumer Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7294; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:49 a.m.]

Chapter X—Consumer and Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders; Milk) Department of Agriculture

[Milk Order 36]

PART 1036—MILK IN EASTERN OHIO-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA MARKETING AREA

Order Amending Order

§ 1036.0 Findings and determinations.

The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order and of the previously issued amendments

thereto; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) *Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.* Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), a public hearing was held upon certain proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order regulating the handling of milk in the Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania marketing area. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The said order as hereby amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act;

(2) The parity prices of milk, as determined pursuant to section 2 of the Act, are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the said marketing area, and the minimum prices specified in the order as hereby amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(3) The said order as hereby amended, regulates the handling of milk in the same manner as, and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial or commercial activity specified in, a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

(b) *Additional findings.* It is necessary in the public interest to make this order amending the order effective not later than July 1, 1968. Any delay beyond that date would tend to disrupt the orderly marketing of milk in the marketing area.

The provisions of the said order are known to handlers. The recommended decision of the Deputy Administrator, Regulatory Programs, was issued May 10, 1968, and the decision of the Under Secretary, containing all amendment provisions of this order, was issued June 3, 1968. The changes effected by this order will not require extensive preparation or substantial alteration in method of operation for handlers. In view of the foregoing, it is hereby found and determined that good cause exists for making this order amending the order effective July 1, 1968, and that it would be contrary to the public interest to delay the effective date of this order for 30 days after its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (sec. 553(d), Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 551-559).

(c) *Determinations.* It is hereby determined that:

(1) The refusal or failure of handlers (excluding cooperative associations specified in section 8c(9) of the Act) of more than 50 percent of the milk, which is marketed within the marketing area, to sign a proposed marketing agreement, tends to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy of the Act;

(2) The issuance of this order, amending the order, is the only practical means pursuant to the declared policy of the Act of advancing the interest of producers as defined in the order as herein amended; and

(3) The issuance of the order amending the order is approved or favored by at least two-thirds of the producers who during the determined representative period were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the marketing area.

Order relative to handling. It is therefore ordered, that on and after the effective date hereof, the handling of milk in the Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania marketing area shall be in conformity to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended and as hereby amended, as follows:

1. Section 1036.50 is revised to read as follows:

§ 1036.50 Basic formula price.

The basic formula price shall be the average price per hundredweight for manufacturing grade milk f.o.b. plants in Wisconsin and Minnesota, as reported by the Department for the month. Such price shall be adjusted to a 3.5 percent butterfat basis by a butterfat differential (rounded to the nearest one-tenth cent) at the rate of the Chicago butter price times 0.12 and rounded to the nearest cent. For the purpose of computing Class I prices from the effective date hereof through April 1969, the basic formula price shall not be less than \$4.33.

2. Section 1036.51(a)(1) is revised to read as follows:

§ 1036.51 Class prices.

(a)

(1) Add \$1.67 for plants in the Cleveland-Erie district and \$1.77 for plants in the Pittsburgh district, plus 20 cents for each district through April 1969. At a plant outside the marketing area, add the amount applicable pursuant to this paragraph at the location of the city hall of the following cities that is nearest (by the shortest hard-surfaced highway distance as determined by the market administrator) such plant: Canton and Cleveland, Ohio; and Erie, Pittsburgh, and Uniontown, Pa.

(Secs. 1-19, 48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 601-674)

Effective date: July 1, 1968.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1968.

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7295; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:49 a.m.]

Proposed Rule Making

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[25 CFR Part 221]

SAN CARLOS INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, ARIZ.

Operation and Maintenance Charges

Pursuant to section 4(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act of June 11, 1946 (80 Stat. 238) and by virtue of authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, September 14, 1946 (11 F.R. 10297), and by virtue of authority delegated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Area Directors by section 200 of the Commissioner's Order 551, notice is hereby given of the intention to modify § 221.63, *Assessments, Joint works* of Title 25, Code of Federal Regulations, dealing with operation and maintenance assessments against the irrigable lands of the San Carlos Irrigation Project, Ariz., by increasing the annual basic assessment from \$180,000 to \$210,000 per annum and the rate of assessment from \$1.80 to \$2.10 per acre for each acre of land. The revised section will read as follows:

§ 221.63 Assessment, joint works.

(a) Pursuant to the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 476), and supplementary acts, the repayment contracts of June 8, 1931, as amended, between the United States and the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, and in accordance with applicable provisions of the order of the Secretary of the Interior of June 15, 1938 (§§ 221.69a—221.69m), the cost of the operation and maintenance of the joint works of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project for the fiscal year 1970 is estimated to be \$210,000 and the rate of assessment for the said fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years until further order, is hereby fixed at \$2.10 for each acre of land.

The foregoing changes are to become effective for the fiscal year 1970 and continue thereafter until further notice; the assessment for that part payable by the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District being due in advance of such fiscal year on March 1; for that part payable for the 50,000 acres of Indian land will be provided in §§ 221.110 to 221.116 inclusive of 25 CFR.

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior whenever practicable to afford the public an opportunity to participate in the rule making process. Accordingly, interested persons may submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed amendment to W. Wade Head, Area Director, Phoenix Area Office, Post Office

Box 7007, Phoenix, Ariz. 85011, within thirty (30) days from date of publication of this notice of intention in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

GEORGE W. HEDDEN,
Assistant Area Director.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7265; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

[7 CFR Part 777]

PROCESSOR WHEAT MARKETING CERTIFICATE REGULATIONS

Notice of Proposed Rule Making

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 4a, Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238, 5 U.S.C. 553), that the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service proposes to issue Amendment 9 to the Republication of the Processor Wheat Marketing Certificate Regulations (31 F.R. 13502).

Consideration will be given to all written comments or suggestions in connection with the proposed amendment filed in duplicate with the Director, Commodity Operations Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, during the 15-day period beginning with the date this notice is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection in the Office of the Director at the above address during regular business hours (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

The proposed amendment is issued pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (see section 379a to 379j, 52 Stat. 31, as amended, 7 U.S.C. 1379a to 1379j) to provide miscellaneous changes in the Processor Wheat Marketing Certificate Regulations as follows:

(1) Replace references to the Procurement and Sales Division with the Commodity Operations Division in accordance with an organizational change within ASCS.

(2) Extend the marketing certificate cost of 75 cents per bushel through the marketing year beginning July 1, 1968.

(3) Provide an annual reporting requirement for processors who process 100 bushels or less during the marketing year.

(4) Change the conversion factors representing the bushels of wheat equivalent for bulgur and rolled wheat.

(5) Change the refund rate for flour second clears not used for human consumption to correspond with the most

recent (1966-67 marketing year) actual industry average extraction rate.

(6) Delete the restriction whereby a processor taking a weighup or measurement at the end of each processing period to determine the ending inventory could not adjust for shrinkage at the end of either the marketing year or the processor's fiscal year.

(7) Provide that if a processor establishes an ending inventory by weighup as of June 30, or as of the processor's own fiscal year closing date, he must continue to determine subsequent fiscal year or marketing year ending inventories by weighup unless he receives prior approval from the Director to change.

The proposed amendment of 7 CFR Part 777 would read as follows:

Section 777.2 is amended by changing the last sentence to read as follows:

§ 777.2 Administration.

* * * Information pertaining to the regulations in this part may be obtained from the Director, Commodity Operations Division, ASCS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Section 777.3(1) is amended to read as follows:

§ 777.3 Definitions.

(1) "Director" means the Director, Commodity Operations Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or his designee. Any delegations of authority made by the Director, Procurement and Sales Division, ASCS, under these regulations prior to the effective date of this amendment shall continue in effect until superseded. Any delegations of authority made under these regulations to the Director, Procurement and Sales Division, ASCS, shall continue in effect as delegations to the Director, Commodity Operations Division until superseded.

Section 777.4(a) is amended by changing the last sentence to read as follows:

§ 777.4 Applicability of certificate requirements.

(a) *General.* * * * The cost of domestic certificates shall be 75 cents a bushel during the marketing years beginning July 1, 1965, through the marketing year beginning July 1, 1968.

Section 777.12(b)(1) is amended by the addition of a reporting period (v) as follows:

§ 777.12 Food processing reports.

(b) *Processing report period.* (1) * * *

(v) Effective commencing with the marketing year beginning July 1, 1968,

once annually in the case of a food processor whose certificate liability during the previous marketing year totalled 100 bushels of wheat or less. The report shall cover the period July 1 through June 30. CCC reserves the right to require any processor to report in the period prescribed in subdivision (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of this subparagraph.

Section 777.14(c) is amended by changing the conversion factors of the following food products to read as follows:

§ 777.14 Conversion factor basis of reporting.

(c) Conversion factors. * * *

| A—Food product | B—Bushels of wheat equivalent per 100 pounds of product (conversion factor) |
|-------------------|---|
| Bulgur | 2.000 |
| Rolled wheat..... | 1.821 |

Section 777.19(e) is amended to read as follows:

§ 777.19 Industrial users of flour second clears.

(e) *Refund rate.* The refund rate for the marketing years beginning July 1, 1965, and July 1, 1966, shall be \$1.71 per hundredweight, which was determined on the basis of the conversion factor 2.283, multiplied by the applicable certificate cost rounded to the nearest cent. The refund rate for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1967, shall be \$1.69 per hundredweight, which was determined on the basis of a conversion factor of 2.252, multiplied by the applicable certificate cost rounded to the nearest cent. The refund rate for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1968, shall be \$1.68 per hundredweight, which was determined on the basis of a conversion factor of 2.240, multiplied by the applicable certificate cost rounded to the nearest cent. The refund rate to be used is the rate applicable to the marketing year in which the flour second clears were produced as shown by the processor on Form CCC-165.

Appendix II is amended by deletion of the last sentence in Item (14) and by changing the second paragraph of Item (15) to read as follows:

APPENDIX II—INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF PROCESSING REPORT—WEIGHT OF WHEAT BASIS

(15) * * *

If accurate book inventory records are maintained, such book quantities may be used except as of June 30, or the processor's own fiscal year closing date, whichever is applicable for each marketing year. As of whichever of such dates is applicable, the quantities of such wheat shall be determined by weighup or by accurate measurement of the wheat stored. Once the ending inventory is determined by weighup, it shall continue

to be determined on a weighup basis for each marketing year thereafter unless prior approval to change is received from the director for good cause shown. The processor may elect to use a fiscal closing date other than June 30, of each year.

Effective date. It is proposed that the amendment deleting the last sentence of Item (14), Appendix II, shall become effective with respect to the ending inventory for the 1967-1968 marketing year. It is further proposed that all other provisions of this amendment shall be effective with respect to wheat processed on and after July 1, 1968.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on June 14, 1968.

H. D. GODFREY,
Administrator, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7318; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:51 a.m.]

Consumer and Marketing Service
[7 CFR Parts 1009, 1036, 1041, 1044]

[Docket Nos. AO-268-A16, AO-179-A30, AO-72-A35, AO-299-A16]

MILK IN CLARKSBURG, W. VA., EASTERN OHIO-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NORTHWESTERN OHIO, AND MICHIGAN UPPER PENINSULA MARKETING AREAS

Notice of Hearing on Proposed Amendments to Tentative Marketing Agreements and Orders

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, 14043 Brookpark Road, Cleveland, Ohio, beginning at 10 a.m., on June 28, 1968, with respect to proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreements and to the orders, regulating the handling of milk in the above-named marketing areas.

The public hearing is for the purpose of receiving evidence with respect to the economic and emergency marketing conditions which relate to the proposed amendments, hereinafter set forth, and any appropriate modifications thereof, to the tentative marketing agreements and to the orders.

Since Class I price provisions of the Clarksburg and Northwestern Ohio milk orders depend in part on the Class I price provisions of the Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania order, consideration will be given to any amendments to the Clarksburg and Northwestern Ohio orders which may be appropriate if Proposal No. 1 is adopted.

The proposed amendments, set forth below, have not received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Proposed by Akron Milk Producers, Inc., Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Tri-County Producers Cooperative, Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, Erie-Crawford Dairy Cooperative Association, Milk Producers Federation, Northwestern Cooperative Sales Association, Wayne Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc., Country Belle Cooperative Farmers and Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association:

Proposal No. 1 (Eastern Ohio-Western Pennsylvania order). In § 1036.51, eliminate the supply-demand adjustment in the Class I pricing provisions.

Proposed by Michigan Milk Producers Cooperative Association and Pure Milk Products Cooperative:

Proposal No. 2 (Michigan Upper Peninsula order). In § 1044.51, eliminate the supply-demand adjustment in the Class I pricing provisions.

Proposed by the Dairy Division, Consumer and Marketing Service:

Proposal No. 3. Make such changes as may be necessary to make the entire marketing agreements and the orders conform with any amendments thereto that may result from this hearing.

Copies of this notice of hearing and the orders may be procured from the Market Administrators of the above-mentioned orders or from the Hearing Clerk, Room 112-A, Administration Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, or may be there inspected.

Signed at Washington, D.C. on June 17, 1968.

JOHN C. BLUM,
Deputy Administrator,
Regulatory Programs.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7326; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:52 a.m.]

[7 CFR Parts 1032, 1050, 1062, 1063, 1067, 1068, 1070, 1076, 1078, 1079, 1099]

MILK IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AND CERTAIN OTHER MARKETING AREAS

Notice of Hearing on Proposed Amendments to Tentative Marketing Agreements and Orders

| 7 CFR Parts | Marketing Areas | Docket No. |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1032 | Southern Illinois..... | AO-313-A17. |
| 1050 | Central Illinois..... | AO-355-A6. |
| 1062 | St. Louis, Mo..... | AO-10-A39-R03. |
| 1063 | Quad Cities-Dubuque..... | AO-105-A30. |
| 1067 | Ozarks..... | AO-222-A23-R03. |
| 1068 | Minneapolis-St. Paul..... | AO-178-A24. |
| 1070 | Cedar Rapids-Iowa City..... | AO-229-A20. |
| 1076 | Eastern South Dakota..... | AO-260-A14. |
| 1078 | North Central Iowa..... | AO-272-A15. |
| 1079 | Des Moines, Iowa..... | AO-295-A17. |
| 1099 | Paducah, Ky..... | AO-183-A22. |

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of

marketing agreements and marketing orders (14 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of a public hearing to be held at the Curtis Hotel (East Room), 10th Street and Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn., beginning at 10 a.m., on June 25, 1968, with respect to proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreements and to the orders, regulating the handling of milk in the above listed marketing areas.

The public hearing is for the purpose of receiving evidence with respect to the economic and emergency marketing conditions which relate to the proposed amendments, hereinafter set forth, and any appropriate modifications thereof, to the tentative marketing agreements and to the orders.

Since Class I pricing under the Eastern South Dakota order is based in part upon the movement of the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, supply-demand adjuster, consideration will be given to any amendment to the Eastern South Dakota order which may be appropriate if Proposal No. 1 is adopted.

The proposed amendments, set forth below, have not received the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Proposed by Twin City Milk Producers Association, Barron Cooperative Creamery, Delano Cooperative Creamery, Ellsworth Cooperative Creamery, Farmers Co-op Creamery Association, Hastings Cooperative Creamery, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., and St. Croix Valley Co-op Dairies:

Proposal No. 1. Delete § 1068.52 and amend § 1068.53 so as to delete the supply-demand adjustment formula from the Class I pricing provisions of the order.

Proposed by Associated Dairymen, Inc., Sloma Marketing Agency, Producers Creamery Co., Square Deal Milk Producers Association, Sanitary Milk Producers, and Mississippi Valley Milk Producers Association (with respect to Quad Cities-Dubuque):

Proposal No. 2. Amend the Southern Illinois; Central Illinois; St. Louis, Mo.; Quad Cities-Dubuque; Ozarks; Cedar Rapids-Iowa City; North Central Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; and Paducah, Ky., orders to increase the Class I price 24 cents per hundredweight over the pricing provided by present Class I formulas. The price increase is to be accomplished by removing references to the Chicago supply-demand adjuster.

Proposed by Dairy Division, Consumer and Marketing Service:

Proposal No. 3. Make such changes as may be necessary to make the entire marketing agreements and the orders conform with any amendments thereto that may result from this hearing.

Copies of this notice of hearing and the order may be procured from the Market Administrators of the above listed orders, or from the Hearing Clerk, Room 112-A, Administration Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, or may be there inspected.

Signed at Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1968.

JOHN C. BLUM,
Deputy Administrator,
Regulatory Programs.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7327; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:52 a.m.]

[9 CFR Part 327]

IMPORTATION OF MEAT PRODUCTS INTO UNITED STATES

Eligibility of Colombia and Hungary

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Meat Inspection Act (34 Stat. 1260, 21 U.S.C. 71-91, as amended by 81 Stat. 534), the Consumer and Marketing Service proposes to amend § 327.2 of the Federal Meat Inspection Regulations (9 CFR Part 327) by changing paragraph (b) to include the words "Colombia" and "Hungary" in alphabetical order in the list of countries specified therein from which certain products (meat, meat food product, and meat byproduct) may be imported into the United States as provided in said regulations.

Statement of considerations. The Federal Meat Inspection Act prohibits the importation of meat products into the United States unless they comply with all the inspection, building construction standards, and other requirements applicable to meat products in commerce within the United States. The laws and regulations governing these considerations in Colombia and Hungary have been reviewed and found acceptable. Further, actual observations of the export meat inspection programs in these countries indicate that they operate on a par with Federal inspection in the United States and that reliance can be placed upon certificates issued by their officials for export of meat products to the United States. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend the Regulations Governing the Meat Inspection of the U.S. Department of Agriculture as specified above.

Any person who wishes to submit written data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed amendment may do so by filing them, in triplicate with the Hearing Clerk, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, within 30 days after the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the office of the Hearing Clerk during the regular business hours (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

Done at Washington, D.C., this 17th day of June 1968.

-R. K. SOMERS,
Deputy Administrator, Consumer Protection, Consumer and Marketing Service.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7319; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:51 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Aviation Administration

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-SO-35]

FEDERAL AIRWAY

Proposed Alteration

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering an amendment to Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would designate a standard 1,200 feet AGL east alternate airway to V-7 from Nashville, Tenn., to Central City, Ky. This action would provide a numbered airway for a north departure route from Nashville thus relieving congestion on V-7 north of Nashville caused by descending and ascending aircraft arriving and departing Nashville Metropolitan Airport.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the airspace docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Southern Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, Post Office Box 20636, Atlanta, Ga. 30320. All communications received within 30 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

An official docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the General Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. An informal docket also will be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 14, 1968.

T. McCORMACK,
Acting Chief, Airspace and Air Traffic Rules Division.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7298; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:49 a.m.]

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-CE-48]

CONTROL ZONE AND TRANSITION AREA

Proposed Alteration

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations so as to alter the control zone and transition area at Watertown, S. Dak.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Central Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106. All communications received within 45 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendments. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Administration officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

Any data, views, or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

A public docket will be available for examination by interested persons in the Office of the Regional Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106.

The public use instrument approach procedures for the Watertown, S. Dak., Municipal Airport have been modified by the addition of DME arcs. Neither these modified procedures nor the Air Force jet procedure at this airport are completely protected by controlled airspace. Therefore, it is necessary to alter the Watertown control zone and transition area to provide this protection.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as hereinafter set forth:

(1) In § 71.171 (33 F.R. 2058), the following control zone is amended to read:

WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

Within a 5-mile radius of Watertown Municipal Airport (latitude 44°54'35" N. longitude 97°09'30" W.); within 2 miles each side of the Watertown VORTAC 185° radial, extending from the 5-mile radius zone to 11 miles south of the VORTAC; within 2 miles each side of the Watertown VORTAC 006° radial, extending from the 5-mile radius zone to 12 miles north of the VORTAC; and within 2 miles each side of the 145° bearing from Watertown Municipal Airport, extending from the 5-mile radius zone to 12 miles southeast of the airport.

(2) In § 71.181 (33 F.R. 2137), the following transition area is amended to read:

WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 10-mile radius of Watertown Municipal Airport (latitude 44°54'35" N., longitude 97°09'30" W.); and within 5 miles east and 8 miles west of the Watertown VORTAC 006° radial, extending from the 10-mile radius area to 12 miles north of the VORTAC; and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within a 15-mile radius of Watertown VORTAC extending from the Watertown VORTAC 238° radial clockwise to the Water-

town VORTAC 086° radial; within a 24-mile radius of the Watertown VORTAC, extending from the Watertown VORTAC 086° radial clockwise to the Watertown VORTAC 238° radial; within 5 miles northeast and 8 miles southwest of the Watertown VORTAC 297° radial, extending from the 15-mile radius area to 30 miles northwest of the VORTAC; and within 8 miles west and 5 miles east of the Watertown VORTAC 006° radial, extending from the 15-mile radius area to 39 miles north of the VORTAC.

These amendments are proposed under the authority of section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued at Kansas City, Mo., on May 29, 1968.

DANIEL E. BARROW,
Acting Director, Central Region.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7283; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:48 a.m.]

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-CE-50]

TRANSITION AREA

Proposed Alteration

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations so as to alter the transition area at St. Louis, Mo.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Central Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106. All communications received within 45 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Administration officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

Any data, views, or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

A public docket will be available for examination by interested persons in the Office of the Regional Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106.

Due to an increase in air traffic to the north of the St. Louis terminal area, additional controlled airspace is needed so that the St. Louis Air Route Traffic Control Center can provide more effective and efficient radar vectoring services to IFR aircraft operating between Peoria, Moline, and St. Louis and east/west air traffic which must be radar vectored to bypass the St. Louis terminal area. In order to provide these services it is necessary to alter the St. Louis, Mo., 1,200-

foot-floor transition area. The present designations of the St. Louis 700-foot-floor and 2,500-foot MSL transition areas will not be changed as a result of this proposal.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as hereinafter set forth:

In § 71.181 (33 F.R. 2137), the following transition area is amended to read:

ST. LOUIS, MO.

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 10-mile radius of Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport (latitude 38°44'50" N., longitude 90°21'55" W.); within 5 miles southeast and 8 miles northwest of the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport Runway 24 ILS localizer northeast course, extending from the 10-mile radius area to 12 miles northeast of the Runway 24 OM; within 5 miles southwest and 8 miles northeast of the Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport Runway 12R ILS localizer northwest course extending from the Runway 12R OM to 12 miles northwest of the OM; within a 5-mile radius of Civic Memorial Airport, Alton, Ill. (latitude 38°53'30" N., longitude 90°03'00" W.); within 2 miles each side of the 009° bearing from Civic Memorial Airport, extending from the 5-mile radius area to 7 miles north of the airport; and within 5 miles south and 8 miles north of the 103° bearing from Civic Memorial Airport, extending from the airport to 12 miles east of the airport; that airspace extending from 1,200 feet above the surface within a 33-mile radius of Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport; within 6 miles southwest and 9 miles northeast of the St. Louis VORTAC 328° radial, extending from the 33-mile radius area to 36 miles northwest of the VORTAC; within 5 miles northwest and 8 miles southeast of the Maryland Heights VORTAC 243° radial, extending from the 33-mile radius area to 19 miles southwest of the VORTAC; within the area bounded on the west and northwest by the east and southeast edge of V-14S, on the northeast by the 33-mile radius area, on the southeast by the northwest edge of V-72 and on the south by the north boundary of V-88; within a 40-mile radius of Scott AFB (latitude 38°32'30" N., longitude 89°51'05" W.); within 5 miles west and 8 miles east of the 009° bearing from Civic Memorial Airport, extending from the airport to 19 miles north of the airport; within the area bounded on the northwest by the 40-mile radius area, on the east by the west edge of V-313, on the southwest by the northeast edge of V-335; and the area north of St. Louis bounded on the west by the east edge of V-52N, on the north by the south edge of V-50 and on the east by the west edge of V-9W, excluding the portion which overlies the Springfield, Ill., transition area; that airspace extending upward from 2,500 feet MSL within the area bounded on the north by the arc of a 40-mile radius circle centered on Scott AFB, on the northeast by the southwest edge of V-335, on the east by the west edge of V-313, on the south by the north edge of V-190 and on the west by the east edge of V-9; and that airspace extending upward from 4,500 feet MSL within the area bounded on the north by the south edge of V-88, on the northeast by the southwest edge of V-9W, on the south by the north edge of V-190, on the west by a line 5 miles west of and parallel to the St. Louis VORTAC 200° radial and on the northwest by the southeast edge of V-72; within the area bounded on the north by the south edge of V-12, on the southeast by the northwest edge of V-14N, on the southwest by the northeast edge of V-175

and on the northwest by a line 5 miles south-east of and parallel to the Jefferson City, Mo., VOR 041° radial; and within the area bounded on the northeast by the southwest edge of V-52, on the south by the north edge of V-4N and on the northwest by the southeast boundary of V-63, excluding that airspace which coincides with the Springfield, Vandalia, and Centralia, Ill., transition areas.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued at Kansas City, Mo., on May 29, 1968.

DANIEL E. BARROW,
Acting Director, Central Region.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7284; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:48 a.m.]

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-CE-52]

TRANSITION AREA

Proposed Alteration

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations so as to alter the transition area at Sedalia, Mo.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Central Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106. All communications received within 45 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Administration officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

Any data, views, or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

A public docket will be available for examination by interested persons in the Office of the Regional Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106.

A new public use instrument approach procedure has been developed for the Sedalia, Mo., Memorial Airport, utilizing a city-owned radio beacon as a navigational aid. Consequently, it is necessary to provide additional controlled airspace for the protection of aircraft executing the new approach procedure by altering the transition area at Sedalia, Mo. The new procedure will become effective concurrently with the alteration of the transition area.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration pro-

poses to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as hereinafter set forth:

In § 71.181 (33 F.R. 2137), the following transition area is amended to read:

SEDALIA, MO.

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within an 8-mile radius of Whiteman AFB (latitude 38°43'50" N., longitude 93°33'00" W.); within 2 miles each side of the Whiteman AFB ILS localizer south course, extending from the 8-mile radius area to 8 miles south of the OM; within a 5-mile radius of Sedalia Memorial Airport (latitude 38°42'15" N., longitude 93°10'50" W.); and within 2 miles each side of the 042° bearing from Sedalia Memorial Airport, extending from the 5-mile radius area to 8 miles northeast of the airport; and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of longitude 93°30'00" W.; and the south edge of V-12, thence north via longitude 93°30'00" W.; to and east along the south boundary of V-4; to and south along longitude 92°31'00" W.; to and west along the south edge of V-12; to and southwest along a line 8 miles southeast of and parallel to the 042° bearing from Sedalia Memorial Airport; to and clockwise along the arc of a 29-mile radius circle centered on the Whiteman AFB VOR; to and northwest along the northeast edge of V-159; to and counterclockwise along the arc of a 42-mile radius circle centered on the Kansas City Municipal Airport (latitude 39°07'20" N., longitude 94°35'30" W.); to and east along the south edge of V-12; to the point of beginning.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued at Kansas City, Mo., on May 29, 1968.

DANIEL E. BARROW,
Acting Director, Central Region.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7285; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:48 a.m.]

[14 CFR Part 71]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-CE-54]

TRANSITION AREA

Proposed Designation

The Federal Aviation Administration is considering amending Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations so as to designate a transition area at Ida Grove, Iowa.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Central Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106. All communications received within 45 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendment. No public hearing is contemplated at this time, but arrangements for informal conferences with Federal Aviation Administration

officials may be made by contacting the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

Any data, views, or arguments presented during such conferences must also be submitted in writing in accordance with this notice in order to become part of the record for consideration. The proposal contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

A public docket will be available for examination by interested persons in the Office of the Regional Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Building, 601 East 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64106.

A new public use instrument approach procedure has been developed for the Ida Grove, Iowa Municipal Airport, utilizing a city-owned radio beacon as a navigational aid. Consequently, it is necessary to provide controlled airspace by designating a transition area at Ida Grove, Iowa. The new procedure will become effective concurrently with the designation of the transition area.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Federal Aviation Administration proposes to amend Part 71 of the Federal Aviation Regulations as hereinafter set forth:

In § 71.181 (33 F.R. 2137), the following transition area is added:

IDA GROVE, IOWA

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 7-mile radius of Ida Grove Municipal Airport (latitude 42°20'00" N., longitude 95°26'40" W.); and within 2 miles each side of the 117° bearing from Ida Grove Municipal Airport, extending from the 7-mile radius area to 8 miles east of the airport; and that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface within 8 miles north and 5 miles south of the 117° bearing from Ida Grove Municipal Airport, extending from the airport to 12 miles east of the airport; and within 5 miles each side of the 297° bearing from Ida Grove Municipal Airport, extending from the airport to V-100.

This amendment is proposed under the authority of section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued at Kansas City, Mo., on June 5, 1968.

WILLIAM E. MORGAN,
Acting Director, Central Region.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7286; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:48 a.m.]

[14 CFR Part 73]

[Airspace Docket No. 68-WE-34]

RESTRICTED AREAS

Proposed Alteration and Designation

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is considering amendments to Part 73 of the Federal Aviation Regulations that would alter the existing Boardman, Oreg., Restricted Area R-5701 and designate a new area to be used in conjunction with the existing area during IFR weather.

Interested persons may participate in the proposed rule making by submitting

such written data, views, or arguments as they may desire. Communications should identify the airspace docket number and be submitted in triplicate to the Director, Western Region, Attention: Chief, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, 5651 West Manchester Avenue, Post Office Box 90007, Airport Station, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009. All communications received within 45 days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER will be considered before action is taken on the proposed amendments. The proposals contained in this notice may be changed in the light of comments received.

An official docket will be available for examination by interested persons at the Federal Aviation Administration, Office of the General Counsel, Attention: Rules Docket, 800 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, D.C. 20590. An informal docket also will be available for examination at the office of the Regional Air Traffic Division Chief.

High and low altitude bombing practice in the existing R-5701 is presently restricted to VFR operations and participating aircraft operate under the "see and avoid" concept during the phase of their maneuvers that carries them outside the boundaries of R-5701.

The Department of the Navy (Navy) now states they have a requirement for the conduct of this training under actual instrument conditions. They also state that additional special use airspace is required to contain the aircraft during their entire maneuver while in IFR conditions and to establish safe separation between participating aircraft. If the additional restricted airspace is designated as proposed the range usage would increase with a maximum of three aircraft on the target during IFR conditions. Therefore, the Navy is requesting designation of a joint-use restricted area adjoining R-5701 on the west and north in which these maneuvers would be conducted under IFR conditions. The proposed restricted area would be from 2,000 feet AGL to 10,000 feet MSL and would only be activated during IFR training. It would not infringe on any airway and the base of 2,000 feet AGL would provide for continued use of the Columbia River basin as a VFR flyway and would provide access to the Boardman Airport.

Additionally, for standardization in charting the ceiling of the westerly portion of R-5701 would be raised from 6,000 feet MSL to 10,000 feet MSL.

If the above proposals are adopted the following actions would be taken.

1. A new restricted area would be designated as follows:

R-5706 BOARDMAN, OREG.

Boundaries: Beginning at lat. 45°40'40" N., long. 120°02'25" W.; to lat. 45°40'40" N., long. 120°09'00" W.; to lat. 45°54'00" N., long. 120°09'00" W.; to lat. 45°54'00" N., long. 119°31'00" W.; to lat. 45°46'35" N., long. 119°31'00" W.; to lat. 45°46'10" N., long. 119°35'00" W.; thence counterclockwise along the arc of a 5-nautical-mile radius circle centered at lat. 45°43'36" N., long. 119°41'03" W.; to lat. 45°46'35" N., long.

119°46'50" W.; to lat. 45°46'35" N., long. 120°02'25" W.; to point of beginning.

Designated altitudes: 2,000 feet AGL to 10,000 feet MSL.

Time of designation: Continuous.
Controlling agency: FAA, Seattle ARTC Center.

Using agency: Commander, Fleet Air Whidbey, NAS Whidbey Island, Wash.

2. R-5701 would be altered by deleting the following phrases from the description of the boundaries and designated altitudes: "to a distance of 7 nautical miles from the center of the circle, thence surface to 6,000 feet MSL to the southwest extremity" and "to a distance of 7 nautical miles from the center of the circle, thence surface to 6,000 feet MSL to the west extremity."

These amendments are proposed under the authority of section 307(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1348).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on June 12, 1968.

T. McCORMACK,
Acting Chief, Airspace and
Air Traffic Rules Division.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7287; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:48 a.m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[47 CFR Part 73]

[Docket No. 18138]

PROHIBITED OVERLAP OF PERTINENT CONTOURS OF CLASS IV AM STA- TIONS

Order Extending Time for Filing Comments and Reply Comments

In the matter of amendment of § 73.37 of the rules governing prohibited overlap of pertinent contours of Class IV AM stations; Docket No. 18138.

1. On April 24, 1968, the Commission adopted a notice of proposed rule making looking toward amendment of those portions of § 73.37 of its rules which delineate the minimum separation and prohibited overlap requirements affecting the acceptance of applications for Class IV stations. The notice set June 24, 1968, as the last day for filing comments, and July 24, 1968, as the last day for filing reply comments.

2. On June 11, 1968, Community Broadcasters Association, Inc. (CBA), filed a motion for extension of procedural dates, wherein it requested that the presently specified deadlines for the submission of comments and reply comments each be extended for a 90-day period.

3. CBA's request is occasioned by the statement in the above mentioned notice that the Commission is considering the advisability of removing the special privileges with respect to minimum separation and prohibited overlap, now enjoyed by Class IV stations desiring to increase power, in the light of the fact that most

stations have taken advantage of this privilege, and the desirability that the "go-no-go" rules eventually be applied on a consistent basis to all classes of stations.

4. CBA, an organization comprised of licensees of Class IV stations, cites its continued interest and participation in all proceedings affecting such stations, and the efficacy of a survey it previously conducted as to the plans and interest of Class IV licensees in increasing power.

5. It believes that a new survey of stations which have not increased power, for the purpose of determining the reasons why each station has not heretofore applied for such increase, and its future plans in this respect, is highly desirable in connection with this proceeding.

6. CBA is preparing such a survey. Based on its previous experience with these surveys, it estimates a period in excess of 60 days will be required before the survey can be completed, the results analyzed and incorporated in its comments.

7. The proposed survey should provide pertinent and useful information with respect to the issues in this proceeding, and we believe it is in the public interest that the periods within which comments and reply comments may be filed be extended in accordance with CBA's request.

8. Accordingly, it is ordered, That the time for filing comments in this proceeding is extended from June 24, 1968, to September 23, 1968, and the time for filing reply comments is extended from July 24, 1968, to October 22, 1968.

9. This action is taken pursuant to authority found in sections 4(i) and 303 (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and § 0.281(d)(8) of the Commission's rules.

Adopted: June 13, 1968.

Released: June 17, 1968.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] GEORGE S. SMITH,
Chief,
Broadcast Bureau.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7311; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:50 a.m.]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[16 CFR Part 303]

[File No. 206-9-1]

TEXTILE FIBER PRODUCTS

Fiber Content of Special Types of Products

On August 3, 1966, the Commission issued a notice of proposed rule making which was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 6, 1966.

The notice provided that the matter to be considered was a proposed amendment of § 303.10 (Rule 10) of Part 303, rules and regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, "Fiber Content of Special Types of Products", to

provide for the manner and form of disclosing the required fiber content information of textile fiber products which contained two or more chemically distinct manufactured fibers the components of which are blended or combined at or prior to the time of initial extrusion or fiber formation.

Such notice set forth proposed language in connection with such proposed amendment and provided interested parties could submit their written views, arguments, and other data to the Federal Trade Commission on or before September 13, 1966, and written rebuttal until September 27, 1966. However, upon application of certain interested parties and good cause shown, the Commission by notice dated October 11, 1966, and published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 14, 1967, suspended the proceedings pending further order of the Commission.

Notice is hereby given to all interested parties that the Federal Trade Commission on the 14th day of August at 10 a.m., e.d.t., at Room 7314, the 1101 Building,

11th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, will give further consideration to an amendment of the rules and regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act dealing with the subject matter of the August 3, 1966, notice of proposed rule making.

Interested parties may participate by submitting in writing on or before such date, their views, arguments, or other pertinent data to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580, or they may be given orally at such time. Any party wishing to submit further views, arguments, or data in response to that submitted as a result of this notice or at the hearing may do so in writing at any time within 45 days after such hearing is closed.

Specifically the matter to be considered is a proposed amendment of Part 303, rules and regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act to specify the manner and form of disclosing the required fiber content information of textile fiber products which con-

tain two or more chemically distinct components which are combined at or prior to the time of fiber formation and which if separately extruded would fall within existing definitions of textile fibers as set forth in § 303.7 (Rule 7) of the rules and regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act.

Such action is taken pursuant to the authority given to the Federal Trade Commission under section 7(c) of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (72 Stat. 1717; 15 U.S.C. 70) to make such rules and regulations, including the establishment of generic names of manufactured fibers, under and in pursuance of the terms of this Act as may be necessary and proper for administration and enforcement.

Issued: June 18, 1968.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

JOSEPH W. SHEA,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7305; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:50 a.m.]

Notices

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CONTINUATION OF SERVICING POSTAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS BEYOND JUNE 30, 1968, BY POST OFFICE

The following is an excerpt from a Postal Bulletin Notice relative to the above subject:

The Treasury Department has asked the Post Office Department to continue servicing postal savings accounts beyond June 30, 1968, the date originally planned for transfer to the Treasury Department. Therefore, until further notice, postmasters will retain postal savings accounts at their offices and service applications for withdrawal in accordance with the present procedure which is restated below.

1. *Payment not to be made at post office.* Postmasters will not pay postal savings withdrawals under any circumstances. They will certify them to the Treasury Department through Postal Data Centers. The Treasury Department will pay all withdrawals. Form 315, "Depositor's Application to Withdraw Postal Savings," edition of April 1967, will be used as an application for withdrawal. A depositor must surrender all his certificates and must apply for payment of the entire balance in his account. Partial payments will not be made. Postmasters will make no further adjustments of interest paid prior to July 1, 1967.

2. *Receipts given for certificates surrendered.* If any depositors request receipts for the certificates they surrender for payment, they will be given a simple receipt for the total face amount of the certificates surrendered.

3. *Procedure when depositor applies in person at a depository office.* a. When a depositor presents his certificates for payment, the postmaster will determine from the "Record of Postal Savings Account," Form PS 600, that the certificates are outstanding and satisfactorily establish the identity of the applicant in the same manner as if he were going to pay the certificates.

b. Form 315 will be completed in duplicate. The depositor will fill in the identification data, sign the form, and endorse his certificates. Postmasters will not enter the interest due in the receipt form on the certificates. All outstanding certificates shall be listed on the reverse of Form 315 by serial letter, number, issue date, and face amount. The total face value of the certificates listed shall be shown in the column provided for total value.

c. If the depositor does not have any or all of the certificates listed as outstanding on the Form PS 600, he shall complete Form PS 607, "Depositor's Application for New Postal Savings Certificates," for the missing certificates as outlined in § 173.7 of Title 39, Code of Federal Regulations. The certificates should be included in the listing on the reverse of Form 315, identified by the notation "Form PS 607." * * *

Postmasters shall send all envelopes with applications for withdrawal enclosed by ordinary mail to their postal data centers. * * * The postal data center will forward the accounts received from postmasters * * * to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts,

Investments Branch, Washington, D.C. 20226. The Treasury Department will compute the interest due and mail a check in payment of the principal and interest directly to the depositor or other applicant at the address given on the Form 315.

g. When payment is requested of an account that was transferred to the postal data center as unclaimed, the postmaster will have the depositor complete Form 315 and will send it with the endorsed certificates directly to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts, Investments Branch, Washington, D.C. 20226. The Treasury Department will pay directly to the depositor or other applicant.

h. If certificates are presented for payment for which the postmaster has no Form PS 600 or record of the account having been sent to the postal data center as unclaimed, he shall furnish the depositor a signed statement that he has no record of the account, have him complete Form 315 and endorse the certificates, and tell him to send them all to the Treasury Department, Bureau of Accounts, Investments Branch, Washington, D.C. 20226. The postmaster should suggest to the depositor that he send the certificates by registered mail for his protection. * * * The Treasury Department will search its files to see if the certificates have been reissued or there is an unclaimed account and will correspond directly with the claimant.

4. *Procedure when depositor applies at post office for payment by mail.* a. If a depositor desires payment by mail, he shall be furnished Form 315 and instructed to complete the form in duplicate and endorse his certificates before any postmaster or his representative. The postmaster or his representative shall certify the form in the space for certification of witnessing postmaster and send it and the certificates immediately by official mail to the postmaster at the post office where the account is held.

b. The postmaster at the depository office upon receipt of the Form 315 and certificates shall satisfy himself as to the identity of the depositor and see that the certificates are outstanding, see that the certificate data is entered on the reverse of Form 315, and complete his certification on the Form 315. He shall forward the original Form 315, Form PS 600, and certificates to the appropriate postal data center as outlined in paragraph 3e and 3f. If depositor does not have the certificates, follow instructions in paragraph 3c.

5. *Procedure when payment of account of deceased or incompetent depositor requested.* The postmaster will have the claimant complete a Form 315 to show identification data of depositor and sign it in the name of the depositor in the form "John Doe by Richard Roe (executor, widower, guardian, undertaker, or other proper title)." The claimant shall endorse the certificates in the same manner and surrender them to the postmaster. The postmaster shall obtain the necessary application and legal papers as provided in § 173.5(g) of Title 39, Code of Federal Regulations. If any certificates are missing, Form PS 607 should be obtained. (See paragraph 3c). The certified original Form 315, account record, Form PS 600, transmittal letter, Form 1687, original Form PS 607, if necessary, and other papers shall be forwarded by the postmaster to his postal data center.

(Public Law 89-377, 5 U.S.C. 301, 39 U.S.C. 501, 5201-5224)

TIMOTHY J. MAY,
General Counsel.

JUNE 14, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7267; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Social Security Administration
MEXICO

Notice of Finding Regarding Foreign Social Insurance or Pension System

Section 202(t)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(t)(2)) authorizes and requires the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to find whether a foreign country has in effect a social insurance or pension system which is of general application in such country and under which periodic benefits, or the actuarial equivalent thereof, are paid on account of old age, retirement, or death; and whether individuals who are citizens of the United States but not citizens of such foreign country and who qualify for such benefits are permitted to receive such benefits or the actuarial equivalent thereof while outside such foreign country without regard to the duration of the absence.

Pursuant to authority duly vested in him by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Commissioner of Social Security has approved a finding that, beginning March 1968, Mexico has a social insurance system of general application which pays periodic benefits on account of old age, retirement, or death, and under which citizens of the United States, not citizens of Mexico, who leave Mexico, are permitted to receive such benefits or their actuarial equivalent at the full rate without qualification or restriction while outside that country.

Accordingly, it is hereby determined and found that Mexico has in effect, beginning with March 1968, a social insurance system which meets the requirements of section 202(t)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402(t)(2)).

This revises the finding published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of July 26, 1958 (23 F.R. 5673).

Dated: May 25, 1968.

[SEAL] ROBERT M. BALL,
Commissioner of Social Security.

Approved: June 10, 1968.

WILBUR J. COHEN,
Secretary of Health,
Education, and Welfare.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7325; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:52 a.m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. G-5173 etc.]

SUNRAY DX OIL CO. ET AL.

Notice of Applications for Certificates, Abandonment of Service and Petitions To Amend Certificates¹

JUNE 12, 1968.

Take notice that each of the Applicants listed herein has filed an application or petition pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act for authorization to sell natural gas in interstate commerce or to abandon service heretofore authorized as described herein, all as more fully described in the respective applications and amendments which are on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before July 8, 1968.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission on all applications in which no protest or petition to intervene is filed within the time required herein if the Commission on its own review of the matter believes that a grant of the certificates or the authorization for the proposed abandonment is required by the public convenience and necessity. Where a protest or petition for leave to intervene is timely filed, or where the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given: *Provided, however*, That pursuant to 18 CFR 2.56, as amended, all permanent certificates of public convenience and necessity granting applications, filed after July 1, 1967, without further notice, will contain a condition precluding any filing of an increased rate at a price in excess of that designated for the particular area of production for the period prescribed therein unless at the time of filing of protests or petitions to intervene the Applicant indicates in writing that it is unwilling to accept such a condition. In the event Applicant is unwilling to accept such condition the application will be set for formal hearing.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicants to appear or be represented at the hearing.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Acting Secretary.

¹This notice does not provide for consolidation for hearing of the several matters covered herein.

| Docket No. and date filed | Applicant | Purchaser, field, and location | Price per Mcf | Pressure base |
|--|---|--|--------------------|---------------|
| G-5173 C 5-23-68 ¹ | Sunray DX Oil Co., Post Office Box 2039, Tulsa, Okla. 74102. | Northern Natural Gas Co., Guy-mon-Hugoton Field, Texas County, Okla. | 12.0 | 14.65 |
| G-5181 C 5-22-68 ¹ | do | do | 12.0 | 14.65 |
| G-6550 E 5-6-68 | Ernest J. Dye, agent (successor to Willie Dye, agent), 2005 16th St., Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101. | Penova Interests, J. W. Richards Lease, Sheridan District, Calhoun County, W. Va. | 18.635 | 15.325 |
| G-7004 D 5-17-68 | Pennzoil United, Inc., Post Office Drawer 1588, Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101 (partial abandonment). | Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., acreage in Kanawha County, W. Va. | (?) | ----- |
| G-7160 C 5-16-68 | Gulf Oil Corp. (Operator) et al., Post Office Box 1589, Tulsa, Okla. 74102. | Northern Natural Gas Co., Blin-bry and Tubb Gas Pools, Lea County, N. Mex. | 11.7213 | 14.65 |
| G-7643 D 5-20-68 ² | Mobil Oil Corp., Post Office Box 2444, Houston, Tex. 77001. | Northern Natural Gas Co., Hugoton Field, Stevens County, Kans. | Assigned | ----- |
| G-8817 D 5-29-68 ³ | The California Co., a division of Chevron Oil Co. (Operator) et al., 1111 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, La. 70112 (partial abandonment). | Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co., a division of Tenneco, Inc., Little Temple Field, Lafourche Parish, La. | Depleted | ----- |
| G-11043 E 5-21-68 | Phillips Well Service (successor to Clay Johnson, Jr.), Box 74, Damon, Tex. 77430. | Florida Gas Transmission Co., Lockridge Field, Brazoria County, Tex. | 17.5 | 14.65 |
| G-11950 D 5-27-68 ¹ | Mobil Oil Corp. (partial abandonment). | Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co., a division of Tenneco, Inc., San Salvador Field, Hidalgo County, Tex. | Assigned | ----- |
| G-14548 C 5-29-68 | American Petrofina Co. of Texas, c/o Walker W. Smith, attorney, Post Office Box 2189, Dallas, Tex. 75221. | El Paso Natural Gas Co., Blanco Pictured Cliffs Field, Rio Arriba and San Juan Counties, N. Mex. | 12.0 | 15.025 |
| G-18236 D 5-17-68 | Cities Service Oil Co., Cities Service Bldg., Bartlesville, Okla. 74003. | Transwestern Pipeline Co., acreage in Beaver County, Okla. | (?) | ----- |
| G-20594 C 5-20-68 ³ | Jake L. Hamon, Post Office Box 663, Dallas, Tex. 75221. | Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Co., Laverne Field, Harper County, Okla. | 17.0 | 14.65 |
| C161-1405 D 5-16-68 ³ | Mobil Oil Corp. | Cities Service Gas Co., Hugoton (Deep) Field, Finney et al. Counties, Kans. | Assigned | ----- |
| C162-77 E 5-31-68 | Vernon E. Faulconer and John Roger McCoy d.b.a. Faulconer & McCoy, Operator (successor to Mobil Oil Corp.), 336 Union Center Bldg., Wichita, Kans. 67202. | Cities Service Gas Co., Aetna Mississippi Pool, Barber County, Kans. | 14.0 | 14.65 |
| C163-20 C 5-31-68 | Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex. 77001. | Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Arkoma Area, Latimer County, Okla. | 15.01556 | 14.65 |
| C163-234 D 5-20-68 | Mobil Oil Corp. (Operator) et al. | Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., acreage in Le Flore County, Okla. | (#) | ----- |
| C164-62 C 5-23-68 | Aikman Brothers, 706 Bank of the Southwest Bldg., Amarillo, Tex. 79109. | Northern Natural Gas Co., Clementine Upper Morrow Field, Hansford County, Tex. | 17.0 | 14.65 |
| C166-1328 C 6-3-68 | Sunray DX Oil Co. | Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Tangier Area, Roger Mills County, Okla. | ¹² 18.0 | 14.65 |
| C167-90 C 5-24-68 | Amex Petroleum Corp., 507 Enterprise Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. 74103. | Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., acreage in Le Flore County, Okla. | 15.0 | 14.65 |
| C167-224 C 5-23-68 | Midwest Oil Corp., 1700 Broadway, Denver, Colo. 80202. | Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., South Peek Field, Ellis County, Okla. | ¹² 17.0 | 14.65 |
| C168-44 E 5-27-68 | Universal Major Industries Corp. (successor to Transamerica Petroleum Corp.), 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. | Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., Banks Township, Indiana County, Pa. | 26.962 | 15.025 |
| C168-516 C 4-29-68 | Monsanto Co., agent (Operator) et al., 1300 Main St., Houston, Tex. 77002. | Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Bonanza Field, Sebastian County, Ark. | 15.0 | 14.65 |
| C168-714 C 5-29-68 | Lendol Rogers et al., d.b.a. Scull-Rogers, Arnoldsburg, W. Va. | Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., Washington District, Calhoun County, W. Va. | 25.0 | 15.325 |
| C168-997 (C867-46) C 5-20-68 ¹³ | MWJ Producing Co. (Operator), agent, 413 First National Bank Bldg., Midland, Tex. 79701. | El Paso Natural Gas Co., Spraberry (Trend Area), Reagan and Irion Counties, Tex. | 14.5 | 14.65 |
| C168-1324 A 5-22-68 | Kirkpatrick Oil & Gas Co. (Operator) et al., 1300 North Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73103. | Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Co., Lovedale Field, Harper County, Okla. | ¹² 17.0 | 14.65 |
| C168-1326 A 5-22-68 | Continental Compressor Corp., 1530 Mesquite, Wichita Falls, Tex. 76302. | Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Co., Parsell, South Cherokee Field, Roberts and Hemphill Counties, Tex. | 17.0 | 13.5 |
| C168-1327 A 5-22-68 | Wiley W. Lowrey et al., 1212 Classen Dr., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73103. | Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Stephens-McBee Unit, Arkoma Area, Le Flore County, Okla. | 15.0 | 14.65 |
| C168-1328 B 5-23-68 | Atlantic Richfield Co., Post Office Box 2819, Dallas, Tex. 75221. | Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., Dunn Field, Live Oak County, Tex. | (#) | ----- |
| C168-1329 B 5-23-68 | LaRue-Smith Production Co., c/o Harry D. Owen, attorney, Post Office Box 2599, Jackson, Miss. 39207. | Southern Natural Gas Co., Dexter Field, Walthall County, Miss. | Depleted | ----- |

Filing code: A—Initial service.
B—Abandonment.
C—Amendment to add acreage.
D—Amendment to delete acreage.
E—Succession.
F—Partial succession.

See footnotes at end of table.

| Docket No. and date filed | Applicant | Purchaser, field, and location | Price per Mcf | Pressure base |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|---------------|
| CI68-1331 A 5-23-68 | Graham-Michaels Drilling Co., 302 Graham Bldg., 211 North Broadway, Wichita, Kans. | Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Moccasin Field, Beaver County, Okla. | 18.7 | 14.65 |
| CI68-1332 A 5-23-68 |do..... | Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Pritcham Field, Dewey County, Okla. | 20.25 | 14.65 |
| CI68-1333 A 5-23-68 | Marathon Oil Co., 530 South Main St., Findlay, Ohio 45840. | Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp., Block 286 Field, Ship Shoal Area, Gulf of Mexico, South Louisiana, Offshore | 20.5 | 15.025 |
| CI68-1334 B 5-23-68 | Mobil Oil Corp | Florida Gas Transmission Co., North La Ward Field, Jackson County, Tex | Depleted | |
| CI68-1335 B 5-23-68 |do..... | Florida Gas Transmission Co., Kentucky Mott Field, Victoria County, Tex | Depleted | |
| CI68-1336 A 5-24-68 | Tigner Walker, Post Office Box 6011, Shreveport, La. 71106. | United Gas Pipe Line Co., James Tippett Survey, Panola County, Tex | 12.0 | 14.65 |
| CI68-1337 A 5-27-68 | P. R. Rutherford et al., 1061 Es-person Bldg., Houston, Tex. 77002. | United Gas Pipe Line Co., Crescent Farms Field, Terrebonne Parish, La. | 21.25 | 15.025 |
| CI68-1338 A 5-27-68 | Texaco, Inc., Post Office Box 52332, Houston, Tex. 77052. | Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., Sooner Trend Field, Logan, Blaine, Garfield, and Kingfisher Counties, Okla. | 17 15.98 15 17.10 | 14.65 |
| CI68-1339 A 5-27-68 | Kerr-McGee Corp., Kerr-McGee Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102. | Southern Natural Gas Co., Bayou Crook Chene Field, St. Martin Parish, La. | 18.5 | 15.025 |
| CI68-1340 F 5-27-68 | The Superior Oil Co. (successor to Messa Petroleum Co.), Post Office Box 1521, Houston, Tex. 77001. | Transwestern Pipeline Co., West Perryton Field, Ochiltree County, Tex. | 17.0 | 14.65 |
| CI68-1341 A 5-27-68 | Exploration and Development, Inc., Post Office Box 4532, Tulsa, Okla. 74145. | Northern Natural Gas Co., Southwest Rozel Field, Pawnee County, Kans. | 16.0 | 14.65 |
| CI68-1342 B 5-27-68 | Kerr-McGee Corp. (Operator) et al. | Florida Gas Transmission Co., Bayou Crook Chene Field, St. Martin Parish, La. | (9) | |
| CI68-1343 B 5-27-68 | Elder Oil Co., Peoples Bank Bldg., Marietta, Ohio 45750. | Consolidated Gas Supply Corp., Murphy District, Ritchie County, W. Va. | Uneconomical | |
| CI68-1344 A 5-28-68 | Texas Oil & Gas Corp., Fidelity Union Tower, Dallas, Tex. 75201. | Coastal States Gas Producing Co., Applying Field, Calhoun County, Tex. | Depleted | |
| CI68-1345 A 5-27-68 | Tenneco Oil Co., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001. | El Paso Natural Gas Co., Basin Dakota Field, San Juan County, N. Mex. | 13.0 | 15.025 |
| CI68-1347 (CI68-234) F 5-21-68 | Wessely Petroleum, Ltd., B (successor to Mobil Oil Corp. & Sun Oil Co.) 2002 Republic Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75201. | Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Arkansas Area, Le Flore County, Okla. | 15.0 | 14.65 |
| CI68-1348 F 5-28-68 | Mobil Oil Corp. (successor to La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.) | Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., Waskom Field, Harrison and Panna Counties, Tex. | 15.0 | 14.65 |
| CI68-1349 B 5-28-68 | Hunley Oil & Gas Co., c/o H. Williamson, Jr., Manager, 400 Petroleum Bldg., Shreveport, La. 71101. | Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp., Vacherie Field, St. James Parish, La. | (9) | |
| CI68-1350 A 5-29-68 | Floyd E. Sagely, 508 First Federal Bldg., Fort Smith, Ark. 72901. | Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Mansfield Field, Scott County, Ark. | 14.0 | 14.65 |
| CI68-1351 A 5-29-68 | Chandler & Associates, Inc., 1401 Denver Club Bldg., Denver, Colo. 80202. | Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Co., Inc., Amber Field, Logan County, Colo. | 14.0 | 16.4 |
| CI68-1352 A 5-29-68 | Sinclair Oil & Gas Co., Post Office Box 621, Tulsa, Okla. 74102. | Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp., Block 99 of Block 107, Field, Ship Shoal Area, Offshore Louisiana | 19.0 | 15.025 |
| CI68-1353 A 5-29-68 | Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla. 74003 | Northern Natural Gas Co., Gatesby Field, Ellis and Woodward Counties, Okla. | 17.0 | 14.65 |

| Docket No. and date filed | Applicant | Purchaser, field, and location | Price per Mcf | Pressure base |
|---------------------------|---|---|------------------|-----------------|
| CI68-1354 A 5-31-68 | Green River Gas Co., Inc. (Operator) et al., 408 North Main St., Greenfield, Ky. 40345. | Texas Gas Transmission Corp., Elk Creek Field, Hopkins County, Ky. | 15.0 | 15.025 |
| CI68-1355 B 5-31-68 | C.R.A. International, Ltd. (Operator) et al., Post Office Box 7800, Kansas City, Mo. 64116. | Texas Eastern Transmission Corp., West Provident Field, Lavaca County, Tex. | Uneconomical | |
| CI68-1356 (F 5-31-68) | Methanol Oil & Gas Co., 639 Simonton Oil & Gas Co., 1900 South Main St., Findlay, Ohio 45840. | Southern Natural Gas Co., Loganport Hosston Field, De Soto Parish, La., and Shelby County, Tex. | 13.82 12.6125 | 15.025 14.65 |
| CI68-1357 A 6-3-68 | Humble Oil & Refining Co. | Southern Natural Gas Co., Bayou Crook Chene Field, St. Martin Parish, La. | 18.5 | 15.025 |
| CI68-1358 A 6-3-68 |do..... | Arkansas Louisiana Gas Co., Hitchcock Field, Blaine County, Okla. | 15.0 | 14.65 |

1 Adds acreage and depth limitation.
 2 Formerly Pennroll Co.
 3 Purchaser has no facilities in the area to take the gas expected to be produced and does not propose construction of facilities to take such gas.
 4 By letter filed May 28, 1968, Applicant agreed to accept permanent authorization in accordance with the provisions of Opinion No. 468, as modified by Opinion No. 468-A.
 5 Deletes acreage assigned to Alkman Bros. Corp.
 6 Abandons service insofar as acreage dedicated by Supplement No. 22 to Applicant's FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 4.
 7 Deletes acreage assigned to James A. Wood, Trustee.
 8 Gas does not qualify for connection to Buyer's system.
 9 Amendment also amends quantity provisions and provides for downward B.t.u. adjustment.
 10 Deletes acreage assigned to Helmerich & Payne, Inc. et al.
 11 Deletes nonproducing acreage.
 12 Subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.
 13 Adds acreage acquired from Docket No. CS67-46.
 14 The properties have ceased to produce and no further production is anticipated.
 15 Includes 1.7 cents upward B.t.u. adjustment. Subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.
 16 Includes 2.25 cents upward B.t.u. adjustment. Subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.
 17 Tartrate Residue. Price includes 0.98 cent upward B.t.u. adjustment; subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.
 18 Waukomis Booster. Price includes 2.10 cents upward B.t.u. adjustment; subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.
 19 Applicant's certificate is conditioned upon the continued classification of the producing property as an oil casinghead gas reservoir. The property has been reclassified as a gas-well reservoir.
 20 Predecessor's authorization was covered by Operator's (Bert Fields, Jr.) certificate in Docket No. G-11473.
 21 Only producing well has been assigned to Sklar Producing Co., Inc.
 22 Buyer to retain 4 cents per Mcf until it has recovered total investment in facilities constructed by it.
 23 Subject to upward B.t.u. adjustment.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7196; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No CP68-337]
BLUE DOLPHIN PIPE LINE CO.
Notice of Application
 JUNE 13, 1968.
 Take notice that on June 6, 1968, Blue Dolphin Pipe Line Co. (Applicant), 4257 R.C.A. Building, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10020, filed in Docket No. CP68-337 a "budget-type" application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act and § 157.7(c) of the regulations thereunder, for authorization to make unspecified miscellaneous rearrangements of Applicant's existing transportation facilities during the 12-month period beginning June 1, 1968, and to operate such facilities, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.
 Applicant requests authorization to expend not more than \$10,000 for unspecified minor rearrangements to its facilities extending from the offshore Texas area to delivery points at the plant of Dow Chemical Co. in Freeport, Tex.
 The Applicant states that it will not transport annual volumes in excess of

100,000 Mcf and that gas that is transported will not be used for boiler fuel purposes.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (§ 157.10) on or before July 11, 1968.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission on this application if no protest, or petition to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a protest or petition for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7247; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. CP68-339]

**MIDWEST NATURAL GAS, INC., AND
NORTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.**

Notice of Application

JUNE 13, 1968.

Take notice that on June 6, 1968, Midwest Natural Gas, Inc. (Applicant), Independence, Wis. 54747, filed in Docket No. CP68-339 an application pursuant to section 7(a) of the Natural Gas Act for an order of the Commission directing Northern Natural Gas Co. (Respondent) to establish physical connection of its transportation facilities with the ties proposed to be constructed by Applicant, and to sell and deliver to the Applicant volumes of natural gas for resale and distribution in Etrick and Galesville, Wis., and environs, all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Specifically, Applicant seeks an order requiring Respondent to build certain lateral line and metering facilities at or near its transmission line in Trempealeau County, Wis. Applicant also proposes to construct and operate distribution systems in Etrick and Galesville, Wis. Applicant further seeks that Respondent be required to sell and deliver natural gas to Applicant as is necessary to supply the requirements of customers in Etrick and Galesville, Wis., which are now without natural gas service.

The total estimated cost of Applicant's proposed facilities is \$250,000, which will be financed from funds on hand.

The estimated third year annual and peak day requirements of Applicant are 694 Mcf and 116,131 Mcf, respectively.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before July 11, 1968.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7248; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. CP68-340]

MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.

Notice of Application

JUNE 13, 1968.

Take notice that on June 6, 1968, Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (Applicant), 831 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402, filed in Docket No. CP68-340 an application pursuant to section 7(c) of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of certain natural gas facilities which are to be located in the area between Powder River County, Mont., and Butte County, S. Dak., all as more fully set forth in the application which is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Specifically, Applicant proposes the construction and operation of the following facilities:

(1) Construct approximately 60 miles of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch O.D. natural gas transmission main beginning at the Bell Creek gas processing plant in Powder River County, Mont., and terminating at the Belle Fourche compressor station in Butte County, S. Dak.

(2) Construct a gas purchase metering station to be located at the Belle Creek processing plant in Powder River County, Mont.

(3) Construct a check metering station and telemetering facilities at the terminus of the Belle Creek to Belle Fourche gas transmission line to be located at the Belle Fourche compressor station in Butte County, S. Dak.

Applicant states that the proposed construction is necessary for the purpose of maintaining system gas supply and deliverability to existing customers and to serve the continued growth of system peak day and annual market requirements.

The total estimated cost of the proposed facilities is \$1,273,500, which cost will be financed by internally generated funds and short term bank loans.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act on or before July 10, 1968.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held without further notice before the Commission on this application if no protest or petition to intervene is filed within the time required herein, if the Commission on its own review of the matter finds that a grant of the certificate is required by the public convenience and necessity. If a protest or petition for leave to intervene is timely filed, or if the Commission on its own motion believes that a formal hearing is required, further notice of such hearing will be duly given.

Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7249; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. RI68-672]

CHARLES W. SCOTT ET AL.

**Order Providing for Hearing on and
Suspension of Proposed Change in
Rate, and Allowing Rate Change
To Become Effective Subject to
Refund**

JUNE 13, 1968.

Respondent named herein has filed a proposed change in rate and charge of a currently effective rate schedule for the sale of natural gas under Commission jurisdiction, as set forth in Appendix A hereof.

The proposed changed rate and charge may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory, or preferential, or otherwise unlawful.

The Commission finds: It is in the public interest and consistent with the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon a hearing regarding the lawfulness of the proposed change, and that the supplement herein be suspended and its use be deferred as ordered below.

The Commission orders:

(A) Under the Natural Gas Act, particularly sections 4 and 15, the regulations pertaining thereto (18 CFR Ch. I), and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a public hearing shall be held concerning the lawfulness of the proposed change.

(B) Pending hearing and decision thereon, the rate supplement herein is suspended and its use deferred until date shown in the "Date Suspended Until" column, and thereafter until made effective as prescribed by the Natural Gas Act: *Provided, however,* That the supplement to the rate schedule filed by Respondent shall become effective subject to refund on the date and in the manner herein prescribed if within 20 days from the date of the issuance of this order Respondent shall execute and file

under its above-designated docket number with the Secretary of the Commission its agreement and undertaking to comply with the refunding and reporting procedure required by the Natural Gas Act and § 154.102 of the regulations thereunder, accompanied by a certificate showing service of a copy thereof upon the purchaser under the rate schedule involved. Unless Respondent is advised

to the contrary within 15 days after the filing of its agreement and undertaking, such agreement and undertaking shall be deemed to have been accepted.

(C) Until otherwise ordered by the Commission, neither the suspended supplement, nor the rate schedule sought to be altered, shall be changed until disposition of this proceeding or expiration of the suspension period.

(D) Notices of intervention or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426, in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37(f)) on or before August 1, 1968.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

KENNETH F. PLUMB,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX A

| Docket No. | Respondent | Rate schedule No. | Supplement No. | Purchaser and producing area | Amount of annual increase | Date filing tendered | Effective date unless suspended | Date suspended until | Cents per Mcf | | Rate in effect subject to refund in docket Nos. |
|------------|---|-------------------|----------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Rate in effect | Proposed increased rate | |
| RI68-672 | Charles W. Scott (Operator) et al., Post Office Box 463, Duncan, Okla. 73533. | 1 | 5 | Michigan Wisconsin Pipe Line Co. (Mocane-Laverne Field, Beaver County, Okla.) (Panhandle Area). | \$25 | 5-27-68 | 6-27-68 | 6-28-68 | \$ 18.03 | \$ 18.045 | |

¹ The stated effective date is the first day after expiration of the statutory notice.

² The suspension period is limited to 1 day.

³ Tax reimbursement increase.

⁴ Pressure base is 14.65 p.s.i.a.

⁵ Includes base price of 17 cents plus 1.03 cents upward B.t.u. adjustment (1,103 B.t.u. gas) before increase and base price of 17 cents plus 1.03 cents upward B.t.u. adjustment plus 0.015 cent tax reimbursement after increase.

⁶ Base price subject to upward and downward B.t.u. adjustment.

Charles W. Scott (Operator) et al. (Scott), request a retroactive effective date of July 1, 1967, the date the Oklahoma excise tax became effective, for their proposed rate increase. Good cause has not been shown for waiving the 30-day notice requirement provided by section 4(d) of the Natural Gas Act to permit an earlier effective date for Scott's rate filing and such request is denied.

Scott's proposed increased rate reflects tax reimbursement for the recently enacted increase in Oklahoma Excise Tax from 0.02 cent to 0.04 cent per Mcf which became effective on July 1, 1967. The proposed rate exceeds the 11 cents per Mcf area increased rate ceiling for the Panhandle Area as announced in the Commission's statement of general policy No. 61-1, as amended (18 CFR 2.56). Since the proposed increase relates to tax reimbursement resulting from the increase in Oklahoma excise tax, it is appropriate to suspend Scott's rate filing for 1 day from June 27, 1968, the date of expiration of the statutory notice.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7250; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Notice 1191]

MOTOR CARRIER, BROKER, WATER CARRIER AND FREIGHT FORWARDER APPLICATIONS

JUNE 14, 1968.

The following applications are governed by Special Rule 1.247¹ of the Commission's general rules of practice (49 CFR, as amended), published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of April 20, 1966, effective May 20, 1966. These rules provide, among other things, that a protest to the granting of an application must be filed with the Commission within 30 days after date of notice of filing of the application is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Failure seasonably to file a protest will be construed as a waiver of

¹ Copies of Special Rule 1.247 (as amended) can be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C. 20423.

opposition and participation in the proceeding. A protest under these rules should comply with § 1.247(d) (3) of the rules of practice which requires that it set forth specifically the grounds upon which it is made, contain a detailed statement of protestant's interest in the proceeding (including a copy of the specific portions of its authority which protestant believes to be in conflict with that sought in the application, and describing in detail the method—whether by joinder, interline, or other means—by which protestant would use such authority to provide all or part of the service proposed), and shall specify with particularity the facts, matters, and things relied upon, but shall not include issues or allegations phrased generally. Protests not in reasonable compliance with the requirements of the Rules may be rejected. The original and one copy of the protest shall be filed with the Commission, and a copy shall be served concurrently upon applicant's representative, or applicant if no representative is named. If the protest includes a request for oral hearing, such requests shall meet the requirements of § 1.247 (d) (4) of the special rules, and shall include the certification required therein.

Section 1.247(f) of the Commission's rules of practice further provides that each applicant shall, if protests to its application have been filed, and within 60 days of the date of this publication, notify the Commission in writing (1) that it is ready to proceed and prosecute the application, or (2) that it wishes to withdraw the application, failure in which the application will be dismissed by the Commission.

Further processing steps (whether modified procedure, oral hearing, or other procedures) will be determined generally in accordance with the Commission's General Policy Statement Concerning Motor Carrier Licensing Procedures, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of May 3, 1966. This assignment will be by Commission order which will be served on each party of record.

The publications hereinafter set forth reflect the scope of the applications as

filed by applicants, and may include descriptions, restrictions, or limitations which are not in a form acceptable to the Commission. Authority which ultimately may be granted as a result of the applications here noticed will not necessarily reflect the phraseology set forth in the application as filed, but also will eliminate any restrictions which are not acceptable to the Commission.

No. MC 2202 (Sub-No. 349), filed May 20, 1968. Applicant: ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC., 1077 Gorge Boulevard, Post Office Box 471, Akron, Ohio 44309. Applicant's representatives: Douglas Faris (same address as above), and William O. Turney, 2001 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: General commodities (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, livestock, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), serving the terminal site of applicant, located at Bonville Drive and Exit 79 of the Connecticut Pike, at or near Montville, Conn., as an off-route point in connection with carrier's regular route operation between Greenwich and Putnam, Conn. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C., or Hartford, Conn.

No. MC 2202 (Sub-No. 350), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: ROADWAY EXPRESS, INC., 1077 Gorge Boulevard, Post Office Box 471, Akron, Ohio 44309. Applicant's representatives: William O. Turney, 2001 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036, and Douglas Faris (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: General commodities (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, livestock, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), serving the Erie Industrial Park as an off-route point in connection with applicant's regular route authority to serve

Fremont and Toledo, Ohio. NOTE: Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Columbus, Ohio, or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 3560 (Sub-No. 37), filed April 1, 1968. Applicant: GENERAL EXPRESSWAYS, INC., 1205 South Platte River Drive, Denver, Colo. 80223. Applicant's representative: William E. Kenworthy (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except classes A and B explosives, livestock, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), between junction Bypass U.S. Highway 66 and Illinois Highway 3 and St. Charles, Mo., from junction Bypass U.S. Highway 66 and Illinois Highway 3 over Bypass U.S. Highway 66 to junction Interstate Highway 270, thence over Interstate Highway 270 to junction Interstate Highway 70, thence over Interstate Highway 70 to St. Charles, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points and serving the junction Bypass U.S. Highway 66 and Illinois Highway 3 and St. Charles for the purpose of joinder or interline only. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Denver, Colo., or St. Louis, Mo.

No. MC 3854 (Sub-No. 10), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: BURTON LINES, INC., 815 Ellis Road, Durham, N.C. 27703. Applicant's representative: Harold G. Hernly, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Building board, boards, hardboard, plywood, and wall paneling*, from Chesapeake, Va., to points to Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 11207 (Sub-No. 274), filed May 28, 1968. Applicant: DEATON, INC., 317 Avenue West, Post Office Box 1271, Birmingham, Ala. 35201. Applicant's representative: A. Alvis Layne, 915 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), (1) between Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans, La.: (a) Over U.S. Highway 11 to New Orleans (also from Birmingham to New Orleans over Interstate Highway 59), and return over the same route, (b) from Birmingham

over U.S. Highway 11 to junction Alabama Highway 5; thence over Alabama Highway 5 to junction U.S. Highway 43; thence over U.S. Highway 43 to Mobile, Ala.; and thence over U.S. Highway 90 to New Orleans (also from Mobile to New Orleans over Interstate Highway 10), and return over the same route, (c) from Birmingham over U.S. Highway 31 to junction Interstate Highway 65; thence over Interstate Highway 65 to junction U.S. Highway 31 at or near Pine Level, Ala.; thence over U.S. Highway 31 to junction Alabama Highway 106; thence over Alabama Highway 106 to junction Interstate Highway 65; thence over Interstate Highway 65 to junction Alabama Highway 59; thence over Alabama Highway 59 to junction U.S. Highway 31; thence over U.S. Highway 31 to Mobile, Ala. (also from Birmingham to Mobile over Interstate Highway 65); and thence to New Orleans as described in 1(b) above, and return over the same route.

(2) Between Birmingham, Ala., and Mount Pleasant, Miss.; from Birmingham over U.S. Highway 31 to junction U.S. Alternate Highway 72 (also from Birmingham to junction U.S. Alternate Highway 72 over Interstate Highway 65); thence over U.S. Alternate Highway 72 to junction U.S. Highway 72; and thence over U.S. Highway 72 to Mount Pleasant, and return over the same route, (3) between Birmingham, Ala., and Nesbit, Miss.: From Birmingham over U.S. Highway 78 to junction Alabama Highway 5 at or near Jasper, Ala.; thence over Alabama Highway 5 to junction U.S. Highway 278; thence over U.S. Highway 278 to Hamilton, Ala.; thence over U.S. Highway 78 to Tupelo, Miss.; thence over Mississippi Highway 6 to Batesville, Miss., and thence over Mississippi Highway 51 to Nesbit (also from junction Mississippi Highway 6 and Interstate Highway 55 to Nesbit over Interstate Highway 55), and return over the same route, (4) between Birmingham, Ala., and Greenville, Miss.: From Birmingham over U.S. Highway 11 to Tuscaloosa, Ala. (also from Birmingham to Tuscaloosa over combined Interstate Highways 20 and 59), and thence over U.S. Highway 82 to Greenville, and return over the same route, (5) between Birmingham, Ala., and Vicksburg, Miss.: (a) from Birmingham over U.S. Highway 11 to Meridian, Miss., and thence over U.S. Highway 80 to Vicksburg, and return over the same route, (b) from Birmingham over combined Interstate Highways 20 and 59 to junction Interstate Highways 20 and 59, and thence over Interstate Highway 20 to Vicksburg, and return over the same route, (6) between Laurel and Natchez, Miss.; over U.S. Highway 84.

(7) Between Tupelo and Mineral Wells, Miss.; over U.S. Highway 78, (8) between Columbus and Corinth, Miss.; over U.S. Highway 45, (9) between Piedmont, Ala., and Tupelo, Miss.; from Piedmont over U.S. Highway 278 to Hamilton, Ala., and thence over U.S. Highway 78 to Tupelo, and return over the same route, (10) between Montgomery, Ala., and Meridian, Miss.; from Montgomery

over U.S. Highway 80 to junction combined U.S. Highways 80 and 11, and thence over combined U.S. Highways 80 and 11 to Meridian (also from junction combined U.S. Highways 80 and 11 to Meridian over combined U.S. Highways 80 and 11 to junction with combined Interstate Highways 20 and 59, and thence over combined Interstate Highways 20 and 59 to Meridian), and return over the same route, serving Montgomery for purposes of joinder only, (11) between Marion and Uniontown, Ala.; over Alabama Highway 182, serving Uniontown for purposes of joinder only, (12) between Oxford and Birmingham, Ala.; over U.S. Highway 78 (also from Oxford to Birmingham over Interstate Highway 20), (13) between Gadsden and Birmingham, Ala., over U.S. Highway 11 (also from Gadsden to Birmingham over Interstate Highway 59), (14) between Pell City and Centreville, Ala.; from Pell City over U.S. Highway 231 to junction Alabama Highway 25 at or near Harpersville, Ala., and thence over Alabama Highway 25 to Centreville, and return over the same route.

(15) Between Gadsden, Ala., and junction Alabama Highway 67 and U.S. Highway 31 at or near Decatur, Ala.; from Gadsden over U.S. Highway 278 to junction U.S. Highway 231; thence over U.S. Highway 231 to its junction with Alabama Highway 67; and thence over Alabama Highway 67 to junction U.S. Highway 31, and return over the same route, (16) between Oxford and Gadsden, Ala.; from Oxford over Alabama Highway 21 to Anniston, Ala., and thence over U.S. Highway 431 to Gadsden, and return over the same route, (17) between Piedmont and Oxford, Ala.; over Alabama Highway 21, (18) between Oxford and Montgomery, Ala., from Oxford over Alabama Highway 21 to Talladega, Ala.; thence over U.S. Alternate Highway 231 to junction U.S. Highway 231; and thence over U.S. Highway 231 to Montgomery, and return over the same route, serving Montgomery for purpose of joinder only, (19) between Memphis, Tenn., and Nesbit, Miss.; over U.S. Highway 51 (also from Memphis to Nesbit over Interstate Highway 55), (20) between Atlanta, Ga., and Talladega, Ala.; from Atlanta over U.S. Highway 278 to Piedmont, Ala., and thence over Alabama Highway 21 to Talladega, and return over the same route, (21) between Atlanta, Ga., and Oxford, Ala.; over U.S. Highway 78 (also from Atlanta to Oxford over Interstate Highway 20).

NOTE: Service is authorized in connection with Routes 1 through 18 at all intermediate points in Mississippi and those in Alabama within 65 miles of Birmingham, including Birmingham, and at all other points in Mississippi and those in Alabama within 65 miles of Birmingham, including Birmingham, as off-route points. Service is authorized in connection with Route 19 at the off-route points of Banks, Eudora, Pritchard, Savage, and Arkabutla, Miss. Service is authorized in connection with Route 20 at the intermediate points of Piedmont, Jacksonville, Anniston, Oxford, Curry, and Munford, Ala., and the off-route point of

Merrellton, Ala. *Alternate routes:* (1) Between Memphis, Tenn., and Tupelo, Miss.: From Memphis over U.S. Highway 78 to Tupelo, and return over the same route, as an alternate route for operating convenience only, serving no intermediate points; (2) between Memphis, Tenn., and junction Alabama Highway 67 and U.S. Highway 31 at or near Decatur, Ala.; from Memphis over U.S. Highway 72 to junction U.S. Alternate Highway 72; thence over U.S. Alternate Highway 72 to junction U.S. Highway 31; and thence over U.S. Highway 31 to junction Alabama Highway 67, and return over the same route, as an alternate route for operating convenience only, serving no intermediate points.

Restrictions: (a) The authority described in Routes 1 through 19 above may not be tacked or combined to provide through service between: (1) Points in Mississippi, (2) points in Alabama, (3) New Orleans, La., and points in Mississippi, (4) New Orleans, La., and Memphis, Tenn., and (5) Memphis, Tenn., and points in Mississippi, other than Arkabutla, Banks, Eudora, Nesbit, Pritchard, and Savage, Miss. (b) The authority described in Routes 20 and 21 may not be combined with any authority otherwise described above to provide a through service between Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala. Note: Applicant now holds authority in Docket No. MC 11207 to perform all of the service here involved over irregular routes. The purpose of the application is to convert applicant's irregular-route operation to regular routes. No additional commodity or territorial authority is sought. Applicant agrees to surrender for cancellation existing duplicating irregular-route, general commodity authority. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Atlanta, Ga., or Birmingham, Ala.

No. MC 29120 (Sub-No. 100), filed May 17, 1968. Applicant: ALL-AMERICAN TRANSPORT, INC., 1500 Industrial Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57101. Applicant's representative: David Axelrod, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, livestock, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment) (1) between Sioux City and Spirit Lake, Iowa: From Sioux City over U.S. Highway 75 to junction Iowa Highway 33 near Le Mars, thence over Iowa Highway 33 to junction U.S. Highway 18 at Sheldon, thence over U.S. Highway 18 to junction U.S. Highway 71, thence over U.S. Highway 71 to Spirit Lake, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Archer, Boyden, Everly, and Terrill, Iowa; (2) between Sioux City, Iowa, and junction U.S. Highway 18 and U.S. Highway 71: From Sioux City over U.S. Highway 20 to Junction U.S. Highway 71, thence over U.S. Highway 71 to junction way 20 to junction U.S. Highway 71, (north of Spencer) and return over the

same route, serving all intermediate points except those between Sioux City and the junction of U.S. Highway 20 and U.S. Highway 71, and the off-route points of Cornell and Royal, Iowa.

(3) Between Le Mars, and Hospers, Iowa, over U.S. Highway 75 to junction numbered highway south of Sioux Center, thence over unnumbered highway to Hospers and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points and the off-route point of Middleburg, Iowa; (4) between junction Iowa Highway 10 and U.S. Highway 75 and Junction U.S. Highway 71 and Iowa Highway 10, over Iowa Highway 10, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Calumet, Gaza, Germantown, and Linn Grove, Iowa; (5) between Le Mars and Storm Lake, Iowa, over Iowa Highway 5, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Marcus and Oyens, Iowa; (6) between Des Moines and Spirit Lake, Iowa: From Des Moines over U.S. Highway 69 to junction U.S. Highway 20, thence over U.S. Highway 20 to junction U.S. Highway 169, thence over U.S. Highway 169 to junction U.S. Highway 18, thence over U.S. Highway 18 to junction Iowa Highway 17, thence over Iowa Highway 17 to junction Iowa Highway 9, thence over Iowa Highway 9 to Spirit Lake and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points, except Algona, Humboldt, Jewell, and Webster City, Iowa, and the off-route point of Whittemore. No service at Fort Dodge on shipments from or to Des Moines; (7) between junction U.S. Highway 169 and Iowa Highway 3 and junction Iowa Highway 10 and U.S. Highway 71: From junction U.S. Highway 169 and Iowa Highway 3 over Iowa Highway 3 to junction Iowa Highway 17, thence over Iowa Highway 17 to junction Iowa Highway 10, thence over Iowa Highway 10 to U.S. Highway 71 and return over the same route, serving the off-route points of Mallard, Plover, and Rolfe, Iowa.

(8) Between junction U.S. Highway 71 and U.S. Highway 20 and Fort Dodge, Iowa, over U.S. Highway 20, serving no intermediate points; (9) between junction U.S. Highway 18 and Iowa Highway 17 and junction U.S. Highway 18 and U.S. Highway 71, over U.S. Highway 18, serving all intermediate points; (10) between Estherville, Iowa, and junction U.S. Highway 18 and U.S. Highway 169: From Estherville over Iowa Highway 9 to junction U.S. Highway 169, thence over U.S. Highway 169 to junction U.S. Highway 18 and U.S. Highway 169 and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Fenton, Lone Rock, Maple Hill, and Ringstead, Iowa; (11) between Waterloo, Iowa, and junction U.S. Highway 20 and U.S. Highway 69, over U.S. Highway 20; serving the intermediate points of Alden, Cedar Falls, and Iowa Falls, Iowa; (12) between Iowa Falls, Iowa, and junction U.S. Highway 65 and Iowa Highway 64, over U.S. Highway 65, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Buckeye and Radcliffe, Iowa; (13) between Des Moines and Waterloo, Iowa: From Des Moines over Iowa High-

way 64 to junction Iowa Highway 330, thence over Iowa Highway 330 to junction Iowa Highway 14, thence over Iowa Highway 14 to junction Iowa Highway 57, thence over Iowa Highway 57 to Waterloo and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Albion, Baxter, Beaman, Bondurant, Conrad, Gifford, Gladbrook, Green Mountain, Ira, Lawn Hill, Lincoln, Liscomb, Melbourne, Mingo, New Providence, Reinbeck, Rhodes, Union, and Whitten, Iowa.

(14) Between Davenport and Bettendorf, Iowa, and Ames, Iowa: From Davenport and Bettendorf, over Iowa Highway 150 to junction U.C. Highway 30, thence over U.S. Highway 30 to Ames and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Atkins, Belle Plain, Blainstown, Chelsea, Clutler, Elberon, Keystone, Luzerne, Montour, Newhall, Norway, Van Horne, Vinning, and Watkins, Iowa; (15) between junction U.S. Highway 65 and Iowa Highway 57 and junction Iowa Highway 57 and Iowa Highway 14, over Iowa Highway 57, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Owasa and Steamboat Rock, Iowa; (16) between Waterloo and Tama, Iowa, over U.S. Highway 63, serving all intermediate points and the off-route point of Garwin, Iowa; (17) between junction U.S. Highway 218 and U.S. Highway 30 and Waterloo, Iowa, over U.S. Highway 218, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Covington, Dy-sart, Evansdale, Garrison, Palo, and Shellsburg, Iowa; (18) between junction Iowa Highway 146 and U.S. Highway 30 and Ottumwa, Iowa: From junction Iowa Highway 146 and U.S. Highway 30 over Iowa Highway 146 to junction U.S. Highway 6, thence over U.S. Highway 6 to junction U.S. Highway 63, thence over U.S. Highway 63 to Ottumwa and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points; (19) between Ottumwa and Washington, Iowa: From Ottumwa over U.S. Highway 34 to junction Iowa Highway 1, thence over Iowa Highway 1 to Washington and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points and the off-route point of Eldon, Iowa.

(20) Between Marshalltown, Iowa, and junction U.S. Highway 6 and U.S. Highway 69: From Marshalltown over Iowa Highway 14 to Newton, thence over U.S. Highway 6 to junction U.S. Highway 69 and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points; (21) between Cedar Rapids and Maynard, Iowa, (a) over Iowa Highway 150, serving all intermediate points; (b) from Cedar Rapids over U.S. Highway 151 to junction Iowa Highway 38, thence over Iowa Highway 38 to junction Iowa Highway 3, thence over Iowa Highway 3 to junction Iowa Highway 154, thence over Iowa Highway 154 to junction Iowa Highway 150, thence over Iowa Highway 150 to Maynard and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points except those between Marion and Monticello including Monticello, Iowa; (22) between Des Moines and Oskaloosa, Iowa, over Iowa Highway 163, serving no intermediate points; (23) between Waterloo and

Independence, Iowa, over U.S. Highway 20, serving no intermediate points, and Independence to be served for joinder only for operations between Waterloo and Cedar Rapids, Iowa; (24) between Davenport—Bettendorf and Cedar Rapids, Iowa: From Davenport—Bettendorf, over Interstate Highway 80 to junction U.S. Highway 218, thence over U.S. Highway 218 to Cedar Rapids and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points.

(25) Between Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Iowa: From Des Moines over Interstate Highway 80 to junction Iowa Highway 146, thence over Iowa Highway 146 to junction U.S. Highway 6, thence over U.S. Highway 6 to junction Iowa Highway 149, thence over Iowa Highway 149 to Cedar Rapids and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points; (26) between Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Iowa: From Des Moines over Interstate Highway 80 to junction Iowa Highway 141, thence over Iowa Highway 141 to junction U.S. Highway 169, thence over U.S. Highway 169 to Fort Dodge and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, or at Fort Dodge, on shipments from or to Des Moines, Iowa: Service to and from the following points in Iowa, on the above described routes—namely: Alden, Arkeny, Bettendorf, Cedar Falls, Colfax, Coralville, Davenport, Des Moines, Fairfield, Grinnell, Independence, Iowa City, Iowa Falls, Monroe, Newton, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Pella, Prairie City, and Waterloo, is restricted against traffic originating, destined, or interchanged at Chicago, Ill., and points in the Chicago commercial zone as described by the Commission. Service to and from Davenport, Iowa, is restricted against the handling of traffic to and from Cedar Falls, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Independence, and Waterloo, Iowa. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Des Moines, Iowa.

No. MC 29566 (Sub-No. 130), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: SOUTHWEST FREIGHT LINES, INC., 1400 Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. 66105. Applicant's representative: Vernon M. Masters (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat byproducts and articles distributed by meat packinghouses*, as described in sections A and C of appendix I to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except hides and commodities in bulk) from the plantsite and/or cold storage facilities utilized by Wilson & Co., Inc., at or near Logansport, Ind., to points in Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma restricted to traffic originating at the above-specified plantsite and/or cold storage facilities and destined to the above-specified destinations. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

No. MC 30022 (Sub-No. 90), filed May 29, 1968. Applicant: PAUL S. CREBS, 277 Ninth Street, Northumberland, Pa. Applicant's representative: Richard V.

Zug, 1418 Packard Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *New furniture*, (1) from points in Pennsylvania within 60 miles of Lewisburg, Pa., to points in Pennsylvania within 10 miles of Lewisburg, Pa., and (2) from points in Pennsylvania within 10 miles of Lewisburg, Pa., to points in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, and returned or damaged shipments on return, with the right to perform through service from points in (a) to points in (b) by tacking at any point within 10 miles of Lewisburg, Pa. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Harrisburg, Pa., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 37896 (Sub-No. 19), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: YOUNGBLOOD TRUCK LINES, INC., Post Office Drawer 38, Fletcher, N.C. 28732. Applicant's representative: H. Charles Ephraim, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment) between Atlanta, Ga., and Kernersville, N.C., from Atlanta over U.S. Highway 29 to Lexington, N.C. (also from Atlanta over Interstate Highway 85 to Lexington, N.C.), thence over U.S. Highway 52 to Winston-Salem, N.C., thence over North Carolina Highway 150 to Kernersville (also from Winston-Salem over Interstate Highway 40 to Kernersville), and return over the same routes, serving intermediate and off-route points as follows: (a) Intermediate and off-route points in Georgia within 25 miles of Atlanta except those south of U.S. Highways 29 and 41; (b) all intermediate and off-route points in South Carolina; and (c) Wilmington, N.C., and all intermediate and off-route points in North Carolina on and west of U.S. Highway 1. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Asheville, N.C.

No. MC 51146 (Sub-No. 94), filed May 27, 1968. Applicant: SCHNEIDER TRANSPORT & STORAGE, INC., 817 McDonald Street, Green Bay, Wis. 54306. Applicant's representative: Donald F. Martin (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Fibrous materials and products*, (2) *products produced or distributed by manufacturers of fibrous materials and products*, (3) *supplies incidental to the use of the foregoing described commodities*, (4) *related premiums*, and (5) *advertising materials* when shipped with fore-

going described commodities, from Athens, Ga., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and returned and rejected shipments, on return. NOTE: Applicant states that no duplicating authority is being sought. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 52709 (Sub-No. 302), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: RINGSBY TRUCK LINES, INC., 3201 Ringsby Court, Denver, Colo. 80216. Applicant's representative: Eugene Hamilton (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat byproducts, and dairy products and articles distributed by meat packinghouses*, as described in sections A, B, and C of appendix 1, *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 766 and 209 (except commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles, and hides), from Denver and Greeley, Colo., to points in Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. NOTE: Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Denver, Colo.

No. MC 59680 (Sub-No. 159) (Correction), filed May 2, 1968, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of May 23, 1968, corrected and republished as corrected this issue. Applicant: STRICKLAND TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., 3011 Gulden Avenue, Dallas, Tex. Mailing address: Post Office Box 5689, Dallas, Tex. 75222. Applicant's representative: Oscar P. Peck, Post Office Box 5689, Dallas, Tex. 75222. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk and those requiring special equipment), (1) between Little Rock, Ark., and Kinder, La.; from Little Rock over U.S. Highway 167 to Alexandria, La., thence over U.S. Highway 165 to Kinder, La., and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, as an alternate route for operating convenience only, in connection with carrier's presently authorized regular route operations; and (2) between Kinder, La., and Monroe, La., over U.S. Highway 165, serving no intermediate points, as an alternate route for operating convenience only in connection with carrier's presently authorized regular route operations, with no traffic to be handled with origin and destination in Louisiana. NOTE: The purpose of this republication is to show in Part (2) of the application that "no traffic would be handled with origin and destination in Louisiana," in lieu of "restricted to traffic to be handled with origin and destination in Louisiana." Applicant states it intends to tack the proposed authority with its present authority in MC 59680 and Sub 117, to serve Little

Rock, Ark. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Dallas or Fort Worth, Tex., or Little Rock, Ark.

No. MC 61592 (Sub-No. 113), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: JENKINS TRUCK LINE, INC., 3708 Elm Street, Bettendorf, Iowa 52722. Applicant's representative: R. Connor Wiggins, Jr., 909, 100 North Main Building, Memphis, Tenn. 38103. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Electric powered vehicles*, from Memphis, Tenn., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Memphis, Tenn.

No. MC 61592 (Sub-No. 114), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: JENKINS TRUCK LINE, INC., 3708 Elm Street, Bettendorf, Iowa 52722. Applicant's representative: R. Connor Wiggins, Jr., 909, 100 North Main Building, Memphis, Tenn. 38103. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry urea and dry fertilizer* in bags, from Omaha, Nebr., to points in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, and South Dakota. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Memphis, Tenn., or Little Rock, Ark.

No. MC 67485 (Sub-No. 4) (Amendment), filed May 17, 1966, published FEDERAL REGISTER issue of June 23, 1966, amended May 24, 1968, and republished as amended, this issue. Applicant: TEXAS FILM SERVICE, INC., 518 South Main Avenue, San Antonio, Tex. Applicant's representative: David A. Sutherland, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, and commodities in bulk), having a prior or subsequent movement by air, between airports located in Dallas, Tarrant, Bexar, and Harris Counties, Tex., and points in Texas over the routes described as follows: (1) From Dallas, Tex., over U.S. Highway 77 (and/or Interstate Highway 35E) to Waco, Tex., and thence over U.S. Highway 81 (and/or Interstate Highway 35) to San Antonio, Tex., and return over the same route, (2) from Temple, Tex., over Texas Highway 95, to Taylor, Tex., and thence over U.S. Highway 79 to junction U.S. Highway 79 and U.S. Highway 81, and return over the same route, (3) from Austin, Tex., over U.S. Highway 183, to Gonzales, Tex., and return over the same route, (4) from Luling, Tex., over Texas Highway 80, to San Marcos, Tex., and return over the same route, (5) from San Antonio, Tex., over U.S. Highway 90 (and/or Interstate Highway 10), to Houston, Tex., and re-

turn over the same route, (6) from San Antonio, Tex., over U.S. Highway 87, to Nixon, Tex., thence over Texas Highway 80 to junction Texas Highways 80 and 97, and thence over Texas Highway 97 to Gonzales, Tex., and return over the same route, and (7) from Seguin, Tex., over Texas Highway 123, to Stockdale, Tex., and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points and points in the following counties as off-route points: Dallas, Tarrant, Ellis, Hill, McLennan, Falls, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Guadalupe, Bexar, Wilson, Gonzales, Lavaca, Fayette, Colorado, Austin, Waller, Harris, and Comal Counties, Tex. NOTE: Common control may be involved. The purpose of this republication is to add Comal County as an off-route point. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at San Antonio, Tex.

No. MC 67691 (Sub-No. 4) (Amendment), filed May 17, 1966, published June 9, 1966, amended May 24, 1968, and republished as amended this issue. Applicant: VALLEY FILM SERVICE, INC., 518 South Main Avenue, San Antonio, Tex. Applicant's representative: David A. Sutherland, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, and commodities in bulk), having a prior or subsequent movement by air, between airports located in Bexar and Harris Counties, Tex., and points in Texas over the routes described as follows: (1) From San Antonio, Tex., over U.S. Highway 281, to Corpus Christi, Tex., and return over the same route, (2) from Beeville, Tex., over Texas Highway 202, to Refugio, Tex., thence over Texas Highway 774 to junction Texas Highways 774 and 35, and thence over Texas Highway 35 to junction Texas Highway 35 and U.S. Highway 181, and return over the same route, (3) from Corpus Christi, Tex., over Texas Highway 44, to Alice, Tex., and return over the same route, (4) from Alice, Tex., over Texas Highway 665, to Driscoll, Tex., over U.S. Highway 281, to Pharr, Tex., and return over the same route, (6) from Houston, Tex., over U.S. Highway 59, to Victoria, Tex., and thence over U.S. Highway 77 to Brownsville, Tex., and return over the same route, (7) from San Manuel, Tex., over Texas Highway 186, to Raymondville, Tex., and return over the same route, (8) from junction Texas Highways 681 and 107, over Texas Highway 107 to junction Texas Highway 107 and U.S. Highway 77, and return over the same route, (9) from junction Texas Highways 681 and 107, over Texas Highway 681 to McAllen, Tex., and return over the same route, and (10) from McAllen, Tex., over U.S. Highway 83, to Harlingen, Tex., and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points and points in the following counties as off-route points: Bexar, Wilson, De Witt, Lavaca, Wharton, Fort Bend, Harris, Brazoria, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Goliad, Karnes, Bee, Refugio, San Patricio, Jim

Wells, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Brooks, Hidalgo, Wallacy, and Cameron Counties, Tex. NOTE: Common control may be involved. The purpose of this republication is to show in (1) above U.S. Highway 181 in lieu of U.S. Highway 281 as previously published. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at San Antonio, Tex.

No. MC 70272 (Sub-No. 28) (Correction), filed May 9, 1968, published in FEDERAL REGISTER issue of May 30, 1968, corrected May 31, 1968, and republished as corrected this issue. Applicant: KING VAN LINES, INC., Post Office Box 18268, Wichita, Kans. 67218. Applicant's representative: H. Charles Ephraim, 411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Used household goods*, between points in Kansas, restricted to shipments moving in containers and having a prior or subsequent movement by rail, motor, water, or air and moving on through bills of lading of forwarders, operating under the section 402(b)(2) exemption. NOTE: The purpose of this republication is to delete the word immediately as previously published in restriction above. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Wichita, Kans.

No. MC 75320 (Sub-No. 140), filed May 20, 1968. Applicant: CAMPBELL SIXTY-SIX EXPRESS, INC., Post Office Box 807, Springfield, Mo. 65801. Applicant's representative: Dick Messersmith (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities*, except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment, between the junction of U.S. Highways 75 and 266 and/or Interstate Highway 40 at or near Dewar, Okla., and Fort Smith, Ark.: From the junction of U.S. Highways 75 and 266 and/or Interstate Highway 40 over U.S. Highway 266 and/or Interstate Highway 40 to the junction with U.S. Highway 64 at or near Warner, Okla., thence over U.S. Highway 64 and/or Interstate Highway 40 to Fort Smith, Ark., and return over the same route, as an alternate route for operating convenience only, serving no intermediate points, but serving the junction of U.S. Highway 75 and U.S. Highway 266 and/or Interstate Highway 40 at or near Dewar, Okla.; and the junction of U.S. Highways 64 and 59 at or near Sallisaw, Okla., for the purpose of joinder only.

Restriction: The operations requested herein are restricted against the transportation of any traffic with origin or destination of Fort Smith or Little Rock, Ark. NOTE: At the present time Interstate Highway 40 is open to traffic from the junction with U.S. Highway 75 to a point south of Checotah, Okla., the segment from a point south of Checotah, Okla., to a point approximately 5 miles east of Warner, Okla., is proposed. The segment from a point approximately 5

miles east of Checotah, Okla., to a point near Sallisaw, Okla., is under construction, and the segment from a point near Sallisaw, Okla., to a point within the commercial zone of Fort Smith, Ark., is open to traffic, with the result that the applicant desires authority over U.S. Highways 266 and 64 and Interstate Highway 40 if it can be used. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Tulsa, Okla., or Little Rock, Ark.

No. MC 76032 (Sub-No. 225), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: NAVAJO FREIGHT LINES, INC., 1205 South Platte River Drive, Denver, Colo. 80223. Applicant's representative: William E. Kenworthy (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), serving Davenport, Iowa, and points within the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline commercial zone as defined by the Commission in 41 M.C.C. 557, as intermediate points and off-route points in connection with applicant's regular service route from Chicago, Ill., over U.S. Highway 34 to junction Illinois Highway 92, thence over Illinois Highway 92 to Moline, Ill., thence over U.S. Highway 6 to Omaha, Nebr., thence over U.S. Highway 275 through Waterloo, Nebr., to Fremont, Nebr., thence over U.S. Highway 30 to junction U.S. Highway 138 near Big Springs, Nebr., thence over U.S. Highway 138 to Sterling, Colo., and thence over U.S. Highway 6 to Denver, Colo., and return over the same route, restricted to the transportation of commodities interchanged or interlined within the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline commercial zone with other common carriers. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Denver, Colo., or Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 87720 (Sub-No. 81), filed May 20, 1968. Applicant: BASS TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., Old Corton Road, Flemington, N.J. 08822. Applicant's representative: Bert Collins, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N.Y. 10006. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Plastic containers*, in cartons, and *closures and caps* therefor, from Baltimore, Md., to Bristol and Philadelphia, Pa., and Salem, Va.; (2) *household cleaning products*, such as soap, cleaning, scouring, or washing compounds, liquid, granular, or powder; dry laundry bleach; ammonia cleaning liquid; sodium hypochlorite solution; fabric sizing, textile softeners; pot scourers with or without soap; and steel wool, from Bristol, Pa., to Baltimore, Md., Washington, D.C., Andrews Air Force Base, Md., Fort George Meade, Md., and Beltsville, Md.; and, (3) *returned shipments*, on return, under contract with Purex Corp., Ltd. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 96324 (Sub-No. 13), filed June 5, 1968. Applicant: GENERAL DELIVERY, INC., 1822 Morgantown Avenue, Post Office Box 1816, Fairmont, W. Va. Applicant's representative: Harold G. Hernly, 711 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Champale malt liquor, and alcoholic beverages*, packaged in bottles and cans, from the brewery site of Champale, Inc., located at Trenton, N.J., to points in West Virginia. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 102583 (Sub-No. 1), filed June 6, 1968. Applicant: ABE PERLSTEIN, 1115 Kerper Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19111. Applicant's representative: Robert B. Einhorn, 1540 PSFS Building, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *New furniture and parts*, between Philadelphia, Pa., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, under contract with Progressive Furniture Co., Inc. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Philadelphia, Pa., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 107496 (Sub-No. 664), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: RUAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION, Keosauqua Way at Third, Post Office Box 855, Des Moines, Iowa 50304. Applicant's representative: H. L. Fabritz (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Petroleum and petroleum products*, from St. Joseph, Mo., to points in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Des Moines, Iowa, or Kansas City, Mo.

No. MC 107839 (Sub-No. 125), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: DENVER-ALBUQUERQUE MOTOR TRANSPORT, INC., 4985 York Street, Denver, Colo. 80216. Applicant's representative: Edward T. Lyons, Jr., 420 Denver Club Building, Denver, Colo. 80202. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Bananas*, from New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Colo., and (2) *agricultural commodities*, the transportation of which is otherwise partially exempt under the provisions of section 203(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act if transported in vehicles not using any other property, when moving in the same vehicle at the same time with bananas, from points in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas (except points in Cameron, Hidalgo, Willacy, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Dimmit, Maverick, Kinney, Val Verde, Terrell, Brewster,

Presidio, Jeff Davis, and Hudspeth Counties, Tex.), to points in Colorado. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Denver, Colo.

No. MC 107839 (Sub-No. 126), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: DENVER-ALBUQUERQUE MOTOR TRANSPORT, INC., 4985 York Street, Denver, Colo. 80216. Applicant's representative: Edward T. Lyons, Jr., 420 Denver Club Building, Denver, Colo. 80202. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Canned and bottles foodstuffs*, from Cade and Lozes, La., to points in New Mexico and Colorado. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Denver, Colo.

No. MC 109094 (Sub-No. 13), filed May 24, 1968. Applicant: GAULT TRANSPORTATION, INC., 379 Main Street, Wareham, Mass. 02571. Applicant's representatives: Gavin W. O'Brien and William H. Tucker, 2000 L Street NW., Suite 815, Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Corn products and blends thereof*, in bulk, from points in Massachusetts to points in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts. NOTE: Applicant states it intends to tack the proposed authority with its present authority MC 109074 and subs thereunder. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Boston, Mass., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 109689 (Sub-No. 196), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: W. S. HATCH CO., a corporation, 643 South 800 West, Woods Cross, Utah 84087. Applicant's representative: Mark K. Boyle, 345 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Nitric acid*, in bulk, and (2) *petroleum refining catalyst*, in bulk, in hopper or pneumatic tank vehicles, (1) from Louviers, Colo., to points in Oklahoma; and (2) *petroleum refining catalyst*, in bulk, in hopper or pneumatic tank vehicles, between El Paso, Tex., on the one hand, and, on the other, Salt Lake City, Utah, and points within 5 miles thereof. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Denver, Colo.

No. MC 110683 (Sub-No. 41), filed June 5, 1968. Applicant: SMITH'S TRANSFER CORPORATION OF STAUNTON, VA., Post Office Box 1000, Staunton, Va. 24401. Applicant's representative: Francis W. McInerney, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, household goods as defined by the Commission, classes A and B explosives, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), (1) between Greenville, S.C., and Charlottesville, Va., from

Greenville, over U.S. Highway 29 to Greensboro, N.C., thence over U.S. Highway 29 to Charlottesville, Va., and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points in North and South Carolina and serving Lynchburg, Va., for purposes of joinder only, (2) between Lexington and Reidsville, N.C., from Lexington over U.S. Highway 52 to Winston-Salem, N.C., thence over U.S. Highway 158 to Reidsville, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points; (3) between Winston-Salem, N.C., and junction U.S. Highway 220 and North Carolina Highway 704, from Winston-Salem over U.S. Highway 311 to junction North Carolina Highway 704, thence over North Carolina Highway 704 to junction U.S. Highway 220, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points, (4) between Greensboro and Raleigh, N.C., from Greensboro over Interstate Highway 85 to Durham, N.C., thence over U.S. Highway 70 to Raleigh, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points, (5) between Charlotte, and Monroe, N.C., over U.S. Highway 74, serving all intermediate points, (6) between Charlotte and Salisbury, N.C., from Charlotte over U.S. Highway 21 to Statesville, N.C., and thence over U.S. Highway 70 to Salisbury, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points.

(7) Between Charlotte, N.C., and Rock Hill, S.C., over U.S. Highway 21, serving all intermediate points; (8) between Greenville and Anderson, S.C., from Greenville over South Carolina Highway 20 to Belton, S.C., thence over U.S. Highway 76 to Anderson, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points; (9) between Greenville and Greenwood, S.C., over U.S. Highway 25, serving all intermediate points; (10) between Greenville and Seneca, S.C., over U.S. Highway 123 serving all intermediate points; (11) between Greenville and Laurens, S.C., over South Carolina Highway 14, serving all intermediate points; (12) between Winston-Salem and Statesville, N.C., from Winston-Salem over U.S. Highway 158 to Mocksville, N.C., thence over U.S. Highway 64 to Statesville, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points, (13) serving in connection with Items (1) through (12) above, off-route points in Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, Guilford, Alamance, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Randolph, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Gason, Lincoln, Cleveland, Union, Orange, Durham, and Wake Counties, N.C., and York, Cherokee, Spartanburg, Greenville, Pickens, Anderson, Oconee, Laurens, Union, Abbeville, and Greenwood Counties, S.C. (14) Restriction: Service under Items (1) through (13) is restricted to transportation of traffic moving to, from, or through Virginia. NOTE: The primary purpose sought to be achieved by the restrictive language in Item (14) is to prohibit the handling of traffic locally between points in North and South Carolina. Applicant states that the sole effect of grant of the applicant would be to substitute Charlottesville, Va., as a gateway for existing

gateway points in the Virginia counties presently authorized to be served. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 111170 (Sub-No. 124), filed June 7, 1968. Applicant: WHEELING PIPE LINE, INC., Post Office Box 1718, El Dorado, Ark. 71730. Applicant's representative: Thomas Harper, Post Office Box 43, Fort Smith, Ark. 72901. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Synthetic resin*, in bulk, from Crossett, Ark., to points in Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Little Rock, Ark., or Shreveport, La.

No. MC 111383 (Sub-No. 26), filed May 17, 1968. Applicant: BRASWELL MOTOR FREIGHT LINES, INC., Post Office Box 3989, 3925 Singleton Boulevard, Dallas, Tex. 75208. Applicant's representative: Lawrence A. Winkle (same address as application). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), (1) between Dallas, Tex., and Shreveport, La., over U.S. Highway 80 (also over Interstate Highway 20), and return over the same route, serving the intermediate points of Longview, Marshall, and Waskom, Tex., (2) between Dallas and Longview, Tex., from Dallas, over Interstate Highway 20 to junction U.S. Highway 259 at a point approximately 8 miles south of Longview, thence over U.S. Highway 259 to Longview, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, (3) between Dallas and Marshall, Tex., from Dallas, over Interstate Highway 20 to junction U.S. Highway 59 at a point approximately 7 miles south of Marshall thence over U.S. Highway 59 to Marshall, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, (4) between Dallas and Marshall, Tex., from Dallas, over Interstate Highway 20 to junction Texas Highway 43 at a point approximately 7 miles south of Marshall, thence over Texas Highway 43 to Marshall, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points.

(5) Between Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Tex., from Shreveport, La., over Interstate Highway 20 to junction U.S. Highway 59 at a point approximately 7 miles south of Marshall, Tex., thence over U.S. Highway 59 to Marshall, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, (6) between Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Tex., from Shreveport, La., over Interstate Highway 20 to junction Texas Highway 43 at a point approximately 7 miles south of Marshall, Tex., thence over Texas Highway 43 to Marshall, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, (7) between Shreveport, La., and Longview, Tex., from Shreveport, La., over Interstate Highway 20 to junction U.S. Highway 259 at a point approxi-

mately 8 miles south of Longview, Tex., thence over U.S. Highway 259 to Longview, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, (8) between Dallas and Waskom, Tex., from Dallas, over Interstate Highway 20 to junction unnumbered highway approximately 2 miles south of Waskom, Tex., thence over unnumbered highway to Waskom and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, (9) between Marshall and Jefferson, Tex., over U.S. Highway 59, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points, (10) between Waskom and Jefferson, Tex., over Farm-to-Market Road 134, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points and the off-route points of Uncertain and Scottsville, Tex., (11) between Marshall and Karnack, Tex., over Texas Highway 43, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Marshall, Tex., or Shreveport, La.

No. MC 111785 (Sub-No. 33), filed June 4, 1968. Applicant: BURNS MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., U.S. Highway 219 North, Post Office Box 149, Marlinton, W. Va. 24954. Applicant's representative: Theodore Polydoroff, 1329 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Lumber*, from points in Randolph County, W. Va., to points in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, and Indiana. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 113362 (Sub-No. 150), filed June 6, 1968. Applicant: ELLSWORTH FREIGHT LINES, INC., 220 East Broadway, Eagle Grove, Iowa 50533. Applicant's representative: William J. Boyd, 29 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Canoes and accessories*, from Emlenton, Pa., to points in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Kansas. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 114123 (Sub-No. 33), filed June 4, 1968. Applicant: HERMAN R. EWELL, INC., East Earl (Lancaster County), Pa. 17519. Applicant's representative: Lewis S. Kunkel, Jr., 2001 The Fidelity Building, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19109. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Liquid sugar, invert sugar, corn syrup, mixtures of corn syrup and liquid or invert sugar, and flavoring syrup*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from New York, N.Y., to points in North Carolina and returned or rejected shipments on return. NOTE: Applicant holds contract authority in MC 118661 Sub 4, therefore dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary,

applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C., Philadelphia or Lancaster, Pa.

No. MC 114273 (Sub-No. 32) (Correction), filed May 24, 1968, published in FEDERAL REGISTER issue of June 13, 1968, and republished, as corrected this issue. Applicant: CEDAR RAPIDS STEEL TRANSPORTATION, INC., 3930 16th Avenue SW., Post Office Box 68, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52408. Applicant's representative: Robert E. Konchar, Suite 315, Commercial Exchange Building, 2720 First Avenue NE., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat byproducts and articles distributed by meat packing-houses*, as described in sections A and C of appendix I to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except hides and commodities in bulk), from the plantsite and/or cold storage facilities utilized by Wilson & Co., Inc., at or near Logansport, Ind., to points in Illinois, Iowa, and St. Louis, Mo., restricted to the transportation of Wilson & Co., Inc., traffic originating at the above-specified plantsite and/or cold storage facilities and destined to the above-specified destinations. NOTE: The purpose of this republication is to clarify the restriction, whereas a line was omitted from previous publication. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 115215 (Sub-No. 13) filed May 20, 1968. Applicant: NEW TRUCK LINES, INC., 500 West Hampton Springs Avenue, Perry, Fla. 32347. Applicant's representative: Sol H. Proctor, 1729 Gulf Life Tower, Jacksonville, Fla. 32207. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Explosives, explosive components, and explosive products*, from points in Taylor County, Fla., to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; and (2) *materials and supplies* used by the manufacturer for the commodities named in part (1) above, on return. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Jacksonville or Tallahassee, Fla.

No. MC 115841 (Sub-No. 334), filed June 6, 1968. Applicant: COLONIAL REFRIGERATED TRANSPORTATION INC., 1215 West Bankhead Highway, Post Office Box 2169, Birmingham, Ala. 35201. Applicant's representative: C. E. Wesley (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Yeast and related bakery items* (except in bulk in tank vehicles), in vehicles equipped with mechanical

refrigeration, from Knoxville, Tenn., to points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Alabama. NOTE: Applicant states it could tack with its presently held authority in Sub-No. 134 to serve points in Mississippi and Louisiana. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Birmingham, Ala., or Knoxville, Tenn.

No. MC 116014 (Sub-No. 40), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: OLIVER TRUCKING COMPANY, INC., Post Office Box 53, Winchester, Ky. 40391. Applicant's representative: Louis J. Amato, Post Office Box E, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Building panels, building sections, wallboard, building board, and accessories*, from Memphis, Tenn., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 116014 (Sub-No. 41), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: OLIVER TRUCKING COMPANY, INC., Post Office Box 53, Winchester, Ky. 40391. Applicant's representative: Louis J. Amato, Post Office Box E, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Building panels, building sections, wallboard, building board, and accessories*, from Chesapeake, Va., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 116063 (Sub-No. 110), filed June 6, 1968. Applicant: WESTERN-COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT, INC., 2400 Cold Springs Road, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101. Applicant's representative: W. H. Cole (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Animal fats*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Arkansas City, Kans., to points in Missouri, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Fort Worth or Dallas, Tex., or Kansas City, Mo.

No. MC 116254 (Sub-No. 79), filed April 17, 1968. Applicant: CHEM-HAULERS, INC., Post Office Drawer M, Sheffield, Ala. 35660. Applicant's representative: Walter Harwood, 515 Nashville Bank & Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn. 37201. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Chemicals*, in bulk, from points in Robertson County, Tenn., to points in

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. NOTE: Applicant indicates tacking with its existing authority at Sheffield, Ala., and Barfield, Ark., and points within 10 miles thereof, wherein applicant is authorized to serve points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Nashville, Tenn., or Birmingham, Ala.

No. MC 116710 (Sub-No. 12), filed June 4, 1968. Applicant: MISSISSIPPI CHEMICAL EXPRESS, INC., Post Office Box 1634, Hattiesburg, Miss. 39401. Applicant's representative: Leland D. Smith, Navasota, Tex. 77868. Authority sought to operate as a contract carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Liquid sulphur dioxide*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Baton Rouge, La., to points in Oklahoma, under contract with Stauffer Chemical Co. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Baton Rouge, La., or Houston, Tex.

No. MC 116763 (Sub-No. 130) (Correction) filed May 6, 1968, published in FEDERAL REGISTER issue of May 23, 1968, and republished, as corrected this issue. Applicant: CARL SUBLER TRUCKING, INC., North West Street, Versailles, Ohio 45380. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Woodpulp egg cartons, woodpulp plates, dishes, and trays*, from Natchez, Miss., to points in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, points in Oklahoma on and east of Interstate Highway 35, and points in Texas on and east of a line beginning at the Texas-Oklahoma State line and extending southerly along Interstate Highway 35 to Denton, Tex., then southerly along Interstate Highway 35W to Forth Worth, Tex., then easterly along U.S. Highway 80, to Dallas, Tex., then southerly along Interstate Highway 45, to Galveston, Tex. NOTE: The purpose of this republication is to show "points in Oklahoma, on and east of Interstate Highway 35", in lieu of "points in Oklahoma on the east of Interstate Highway 35", as erroneously published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at New York, N.Y.

No. MC 117574 (Sub-No. 172), filed June 6, 1968. Applicant: DAILY EXPRESS, INC., Post Office Box 39, Carlisle, Pa. 17013. Applicant's representative: E. S. Moore, Jr. (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Building panels, sections, wallboard, building board, and accessories*, from Chesapeake, Va., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts,

Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. NOTE: Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 117903 (Sub-No. 7), filed June 4, 1968. Applicant: GENE ADAMS REFRIGERATED TRUCKING SERVICE, INC., 600 Cayuga Creek Road, Buffalo (Cheektowaga), N.Y. 14225. Applicant's representative: Herbert M. Canter, 345 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N.Y. 13202. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, and meat byproducts, and dairy products*, as described in sections A and B of appendix I to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766, and *frozen foods* (except those included in the above-specified commodities), from points in the Boston, Mass., commercial zone to Albany, N.Y., and *returned shipments*, on return. NOTE: Applicant states it intends to tack at Albany, N.Y., with its presently held authority in MC 117903 (Sub-No. 5) in order to render a through service to points in New York (except points in Kings, Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties). NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Boston, Mass., or New York, N.Y.

No. MC 118282 (Sub-No. 13) (Amendment), filed May 6, 1968, published in FEDERAL REGISTER issue of May 30, 1968, amended May 16, 1968, and republished as amended, this issue. Applicant: JOHNNY BROWN'S, INC., 6801 Northwest 74th Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33166. Applicant's representatives: Archie B. Culbreth and Guy H. Postell, 1273 West Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30309. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Horticultural supplies*, (2) *nursery supplies and such commodities* as are sold, used, and dealt in by nurseries when moving in the same vehicle with commodities named in (1) above, and (3) the transportation of *commodities* named in (1) or (2) above when moving in the same vehicles with canned goods or commodities exempt under the provisions of section 206(b)(6) of the Interstate Commerce Act, between points in Florida on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii). NOTE: Applicant holds contract authority in MC 125811, therefore dual operations may be involved. The purpose of this republication is to redescribe the commodity description. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant does not specify a location.

No. MC 118282 (Sub-No. 15), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: JOHNNY BROWN'S INC., 6801 Northwest 74th Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33166. Applicant's representatives: Guy H. Postell and Archie B. Culbreth, 1273 West Peachtree Street NW.,

Atlanta, Ga. 30309. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Citrus products* (not canned and not frozen), and *canned goods*, in straight or mixed shipments, from Waycross, Ga., to Rochester, N.Y. NOTE: Applicant is also authorized to conduct operations as a contract carrier in permit No. MC 125811 and Sub 5, therefore, dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Miami, Fla.

No. MC 118838 (Sub-No. 9), filed May 29, 1968. Applicant: GABOR TRUCKING, INC., Post Office Box 538, Detroit Lakes, Minn. 56501. Applicant's representatives: Alan Foss, 502 First National Bank Building, Fargo, N. Dak. 58102, and Thomas F. Kilroy, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Animal feed, poultry feed, animal and poultry feed ingredients* (except molasses and liquid commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles), (1) from Mankato, Minn., Belmond and Montpelier, Iowa, and the plantsites of C. K. Processing Co., River Terminal Corp., and Grain Processing Corp., at or near Muscatine, Iowa, to ports of entry on the international boundary line between the United States and Canada located in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, and (2) from Savage and Minneapolis, Minn., to ports of entry on the international boundary line between the United States and Canada located in North Dakota and Montana, restricted to service in foreign commerce in connection with (1) and (2) above. NOTE: Common control and dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Fargo, N. Dak.

No. MC 119741 (Sub-No. 25), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: GREEN FIELD TRANSPORT COMPANY, INC., Post Office Box 1235, Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501. Applicant's representative: Donald L. Stern, 630 City National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr. 68102. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meats, meat products, meat byproducts, and articles distributed by meat packinghouses* as described in sections A and C of appendix I to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766 (except hides and commodities in bulk) from the plantsites and/or warehouse facilities of the Geo. A. Hormel & Co. at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and Fremont, Nebr., to points in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan (Lower Peninsula) and the Chicago, Ill., commercial zone restricted to traffic originating at the above-specified plantsites and/or warehouse facilities and destined to the above-specified destinations. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Omaha, Nebr., Minneapolis, Minn., or Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 119914 (Sub-No. 13), filed May 22, 1968. Applicant: MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN TRUCK LINES, INC., 965 Eustis Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55114. Applicant's representative: H. N. Votel

(same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), between Ortonville and Clinton, Minn., over U.S. Highway 75 and return over the same route, as an alternate route for operating convenience only, serving no intermediate or off-route points. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 120981 (Sub-No. 9), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: BESTWAY EXPRESS, INC., 606 Fifth Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn. 37203. Applicant's representative: George M. Catlett, 703-706 McClure Building, Frankfort, Ky. 40601. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities*, except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment, (1) between Lebanon and Louisville, Ky., from Lebanon over Kentucky Highway 55 to Springfield, Ky., thence over U.S. Highway 150 to Bardstown, Ky., thence over U.S. Highway 31E to Louisville, Ky. and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points, except those between Bardstown, Ky., and its commercial zone and Louisville, Ky., and its commercial zone, but serving Bardstown, Ky., for purposes of joinder only; and (2) between Lebanon and Bardstown, Ky., from Lebanon over Kentucky Highway 52 to Loretto, Ky., thence over Kentucky Highway 49 to Bardstown, Ky., serving all intermediate points, but serving Bardstown, Ky., for purposes of joinder only. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Louisville or Lexington, Ky.

No. MC 123048 (Sub-No. 132) (Correction), filed May 8, 1968, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of May 23, 1968, corrected May 31, 1968, and republished as corrected this issue. Applicant: DIAMOND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, INC., 1919 Hamilton Avenue, Racine, Wis. 53401. Applicant's representatives: Paul Gartzke, 1212 West Doty Street, Madison, Wis. 53703, and C. Ernest Carter, Post Office Box A, Racine, Wis. 53401. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Snowmobiles, parts and attachments therefor*, from Algoma, Wis., to points in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. NOTE: The purpose of this republication is to correctly show Algoma, Wis., in lieu of Alboma, Wis., as origin point

above erroneously published. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill., or Milwaukee, Wis.

No. MC 123294 (Sub-No. 15), filed May 23, 1968. Applicant: WARSAW TRUCKING COMPANY, a corporation, 1102 West Winona Avenue, Warsaw, Ind. 46580. Applicant's representative: Robert A. Sullivan, 1800 Buhl Building, Detroit, Mich. 48226. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Metal ingots and aluminum molten metal*, from the plantsite of Wabash Smelting, Inc., Wabash, Ind., to points in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, and (2) *metal scraps*, on return. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Chicago, Ill., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 124951 (Sub-No. 27), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: WATHEN TRANSPORT, INC., Post Office Box 237, Henderson, Ky. 42420. Applicant's representative: Robert M. Pearce, Post Office Box E, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Zinc and aluminum die castings*; (2) *industrial plastic molded parts and plastic pipe*; and, (3) *materials, equipment, supplies and accessories used in the manufacture, distribution and installation of (1) and (2)*, above, between Evansville, Ind., and Henderson, Ky., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Florida. NOTE: Applicant states that the above-proposed operations are restricted against the transportation of commodities in bulk, in tank vehicles, and commodities which require the use of special equipment. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Evansville, Ind., or Louisville, Ky.

No. MC 125708 (Sub-No. 88) (Clarification), filed May 17, 1968, published FEDERAL REGISTER issue of June 13, 1968, and republished as clarified this issue. Applicant: HUGH MAJOR, 150 Sinclair Street, South Roxana, Ill. 62087. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Iron and steel, and iron and steel articles*, from St. Louis, Mo., to Carlinville, Ill. NOTE: Applicant states it would tack the proposed authority with its present authority to serve points in Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee (except Memphis), Missouri (except St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Kansas City), Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Virginia, West Virginia, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Jersey, and New York. The extension in the instant application would enable service to other shippers in

Carlinville, Ill., other than the Valley Steel Products Co. It is now authorized to perform service for. The purpose of this republication is to delete "to the plant sites and storage facilities of the Valley Steel Products Co. located at or near Mount Clare and Carlinville, Ill.," as previously published. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at St. Louis, Mo., or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 125708 (Sub-No. 90), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: HUGH MAJOR, 150 Sinclair, So. Roxana, Ill. 62087. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Grain and grain products*, from points in Randolph County, Ill., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Virginia, and Wisconsin. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at St. Louis, Mo. or Washington, D.C.

No. MC 126195 (Sub-No. 6), filed May 28, 1968. Applicant: MERCHANTS PICKUP AND DELIVERY SERVICE, INC., 715 South Church Street, Burlington, N.C. 27215. Applicant's representative: W. Clary Holt, Post Office Drawer 59 NCNB Building, West Davis Street, Burlington, N.C. 27215. Authority sought to operate as a contract carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes transporting: *Such commodities as are dealt in by retail mail-order houses from Burlington, N.C.*, to points in Alamance, Caswell, Chatham, Davidson, Forsyth, Guilford, Moore, Orange, Randolph, Rockingham, Stokes, and Surry Counties, N.C., on shipments having a prior out-of-State movement, under contract with Avon Products, Inc. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Greensboro or Raleigh, N.C.

No. MC 126537 (Sub-No. 17), filed May 24, 1968. Applicant: KENT I. TURNER, KENNETH E. TURNER, AND ERVIN L. TURNER, a partnership, doing business as TURNER EXPEDITING SERVICE, Post Office Box 21333, Standford Field, Louisville, Ky. 40221. Applicant's representative: George M. Catlett, 703-706 McClure Building, Frankfort, Ky. 40601. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except classes A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment), (1) between Weir-Cook Airport near Indianapolis, Ind.; O'Hare Field, Chicago, Ill.; and James Cox Municipal Airport, Vandalia, Ohio, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Clark, Madison, Garrard, Montgomery, Lincoln, Mercer, Woodford, Anderson, Marion, Franklin, Taylor, Casey, Rowan, Nelson, Washington, Shelby, Jessamine, Scott, Bourbon, Harrison, Fayette, and Bath Counties, Ky.; (2) between Weir-Cook Airport near Indianapolis, Ind.; and James Cox Municipal Airport, Vandalia, Ohio, on the

one hand, and, on the other, points in Boyle County, Ky.; (3) between O'Hare Field, Chicago, Ill., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Jefferson County, Ind.; and (4) between O'Hare Field, Chicago, Ill., and Weir-Cook Airport near Indianapolis, Ind., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Carroll County, Ky., restricted in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) above to the transportation of traffic having a prior or subsequent movement by air. Applicant holds contract carrier authority under MC 129652, therefore, dual operations may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Louisville or Lexington, Ky.

No. MC 126930 (Sub-No. 5), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: BRAZOS TRANSPORT CO., a corporation, East Highway 80, Post Office Drawer 2679, Abilene, Tex. 79604. Applicant's representative: Jerry Prestridge, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex. 78767. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Building materials, gypsum, and gypsum products, and materials, equipment, and supplies* used in the manufacture, distribution, installation, and application of such commodities (except liquid commodities, in bulk, in tank vehicles), between Rotan, Tex., on the one hand, and, on the other points in Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Utah. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C., or Dallas, Tex.

No. MC 126930 (Sub-No. 6), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: BRAZOS TRANSPORT CO., a corporation, East Highway 80, Post Office Drawer 2679, Abilene, Tex. 79604. Applicant's representative: Jerry Prestridge, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex. 78767. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Building materials, gypsum and gypsum products, and materials and supplies* used in the installation and application of such commodities (except liquid commodities, in bulk, in tank vehicles), from Medicine Lodge, Kans., to points in Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, and returned shipments on return; (2) *materials, equipment, and supplies* used in the manufacture and distribution of commodities described in (1) above (except liquid commodities, in bulk, in tank vehicles), from points in Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, to Medicine Lodge, Kans.; and (3) *returned shipments* of the commodities described in (1) above, from points in Arkansas, Colorado, and Oklahoma to Medicine Lodge, Kans. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C., or Dallas, Tex.

No. MC 127274 (Sub-No. 15), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: SHERWOOD TRUCKING, INC., 1517 Hoyt Avenue, Post Office Box 2189, Muncie, Ind. 47302. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Bread and bread products, crackers and cracker meal, cookies and cookie meal, cakes, flour and flour products and sweet goods*, from Richmond, Ind., to points in Texas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Minnesota, Tennessee, Alabama, and New York. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Indianapolis, Ind., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

No. MC 127834 (Sub-No. 19), filed May 29, 1968. Applicant: CHEROKEE HAULING & RIGGING, INC., 540-42 Merritt Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. 37203. Applicant's representative: Robert M. Pearce, Post Office Box E, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Hot water heaters and storage tanks*, from Nashville, Tenn., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 127962 (Sub-No. 2), filed May 28, 1968. Applicant: JAMES W. POOLE, doing business as J. W. POOLE, Post Office Box 408, Wytheville, Va. 24832. Applicant's representative: Robert R. Tiernan, 1712 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Metal threaded screws, bolts, and nuts and wire in coils*, used in the manufacture thereof, from Norfolk, Va., and points within 25 miles thereof, to Wytheville, Va., on traffic having a prior movement in foreign commerce, under contract with American Screw (a division of Textron Industries, Inc.). NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C.

No. MC 128727 (Sub-No. 1), filed May 20, 1968. Applicant: ROBERT F. VAN HOUTEN, doing business as RELIABLE MOVING & STORAGE CO., 412 Flanders Road, Riverhead, N.Y. 11901. Applicant's representative: Solomon Raffe, 747 East Main Street, Riverhead, N.Y. 11901. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Potato chips*, from Riverhead, N.Y., to New Haven, New London, and Windsor, Conn.; Cranston and Providence, R.I.; and Northampton and Somerville, Mass., under contract with East Coast Food Corp. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at New York, N.Y.

No. MC 129071 (Sub-No. 2), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: WHITEHALL TRANSPORT, INC., Whitehall, Wis. Applicant's representative: William J. Boyd, 29 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Meat, meat products and meat byproducts* as described in appendix I to the report in *Descriptions in Motor Carrier Certificates*, 61 M.C.C. 209 and 766, from Whitehall and Eau Claire, Wis., and points in the St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn., commercial zone to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Ohio, under contract with Whitehall Packing Co., Inc. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at St. Paul, Minn., or Chicago, Ill.

No. MC 129465 (Sub-No. 3), filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: D & W REFRIGERATED LTL SERVICE, INC., 875 Reynolds Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Seafood and seafood products* moving in mixed shipments with regulated commodities, (a) from points in the New York, N.Y., commercial zone as defined by the Commission and points in Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, and Union Counties, N.J., to points in Illinois, on and south of U.S. Highway 136, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia; and, (b) from points in the Philadelphia, Pa., commercial zone as defined by the Commission, to Louisville, Ky. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at New York, N.Y., or Louisville, Ky.

No. MC 129671 (Sub-No. 2), filed June 5, 1968. Applicant: MAURICE BUSBY, 825 West El Puente Lane, Post Office Box 7372, Tucson, Ariz. 85713. Applicant's representative: A. Michael Bernstein, 1327 United Bank Building, Phoenix, Ariz. 85012. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Bakery products and advertising material* in connection therewith, from Phoenix, Ariz., to Blythe and Needles, Calif., and Parker, Ariz., and *empty cartons and racks, stale and rejected products*, on return. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Phoenix or Tucson, Ariz.

No. MC 129861, filed April 26, 1968. Applicant: TRAVIS L. JOHNSON, doing business as J & V AUTO TRANSPORT, 300 South Fruit Avenue, Fresno, Calif. 93706. Applicant's representative: William H. Kessler, 638 Divisadero Street, Fresno, Calif. 93721. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular routes, transporting: *Used automobiles*, in secondary movement, in truckaway service, (A) between Reno, Nev., and points in its commercial zone including the community of Sparks in Washoe County, Nev., and (1) points in the Sacramento, Calif., commercial zone, including West Sacramento, North Sacramento, Carmichael, and Citrus Heights, Calif.; (2) points in the San Francisco Territory,

Calif., including all of Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, Calif.; (3) points in the San Joaquin Valley Territory, Calif., including all of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Tulare, Kings, and Kern Counties, Calif.; and serving all intermediate points on and along the routes specified, as follows: (1) From Reno to the said Sacramento commercial zone over Interstate Highway 80, and return over the same route; (2) from Reno to said San Francisco Territory over Interstate Highway 80 to El Cerrito, Calif.; and over alternate routes consisting of Alternate U.S. Highway 50 and California Highway 160 between Sacramento and Oakland; also within the San Francisco Territory over Alternate U.S. Highway 101, and California Highways 17, 21, and 36, and also Interstate Highway 680; (3) from Reno to the San Joaquin Valley Territory over Interstate Highway 80 to Sacramento, Calif., thence over Alternate U.S. Highway 50 to Stockton, Calif., thence over California Highway 99 to and including Bakersfield, Calif.; also over California Highway 41 between Fresno and Lemoore, Calif., and over California Highway 43 between Selma and Hanford, Calif.; also over California Highway 198 between Lemoore and Visalia, Calif.; also California Highway 63 between Visalia and Tulare, Calif., and return over the same routes; and

(B) Between Las Vegas, Nev., and points in its commercial zone and Henderson in Clarke County, Nev., and (1) points in the Los Angeles, Calif., Territory, consisting of all of Los Angeles County and all of Orange County, over Interstate Highway 15 from Las Vegas, Nev., to Victorville, Calif., thence over Alternate U.S. Highway 395 and Interstate Highway 10 and California Highway 91 to Los Angeles, and Santa Ana, Calif.; also within the counties of Los Angeles and Orange, Calif., over all streets and highways, and return over the same routes; (2) San Joaquin Valley Territory over Interstate Highway 15 from Las Vegas, Nev., to Barstow, Calif., thence over California Highway 58 to Bakersfield, Calif., thence over California Highway 99 and the diverging routes described in (A) (3) above, and return over the same routes. NOTE: Applicant states it intends to apply to the Nevada Public Service Commission for authority to engage in intrastate commerce as a motor common carrier of used automobiles, in secondary movements, in truckaway service, between all points in Nevada. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Reno and Las Vegas, Nev.

No. MC 129880 (Correction), filed May 2, 1968, published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of May 23, 1968, corrected and republished as corrected this issue. Applicant: KELLER TRUCKING INC., 18000 State Road 9, Miami, Fla. 33162. Applicant's representative: Michael C. Slotnick, 837 City National Bank Building, 25 West Flagler Street, Miami, Fla. 33130. NOTE: The purpose of this republication (in part) is to correct the commodity "wooden pellets" to

"wooden pallets" in Item 3; and, to correct "Burlington, Va." "to Burlington, Vt." in Item 21. The remainder of the application remains as previously published. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Miami, Fla.

No. MC 129900 (Sub-No. 1), filed June 6, 1968. Applicant: F. P. NIELSON & SONS TRUCKING COMPANY, a corporation, 181 West 5300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84107. Applicant's representative: Irene Warr, 419 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Gypsum wallboard and joint compounds*, from Cody, Wyo., to points in Utah, under contract with Multimax, Inc., and Claron Bailey. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Salt Lake City, Utah.

No. MC 129910 (Sub-No. 2), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: PORT OF NEW YORK EXPRESS CO., INC., 61 Front Street, New York, N.Y. 10004. Applicant's representative: Herbert Burstein, 160 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *General commodities* (except those of unusual value, classes A and B explosives, household goods (when transported as a separate and distinct service in connection with so-called "household movings"), commodities in bulk, commodities requiring special equipment, and those injurious or contaminating to other lading), between points in the New York, N.Y., commercial zone, as described by the Commission, on the one hand, and, on the other, Garden City, Carle Place, and Farmingdale, N.Y., restricted to shipments having a prior or subsequent movement by water in foreign commerce, under continuing contracts with Pier I Imports and Britannic & European Auto Products, Inc. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at New York, N.Y.

No. MC 129936, filed May 23, 1968. Applicant: CHIPPEWA VALLEY TRANSPORTATION CO., INC., 501 Irvine Street, Chippewa Falls, Wis. 54729. Applicant's representative: John T. Candell, 1008 Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Refined petroleum products*, from Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., and points in its commercial zone as defined by the Commission, to Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Cadott, Cornell, Blair, Histon, Tomah, and New Lisbon, Wis., under contract with Dugal Oil Co., Cadott, Wis.; Valley Oil Co., Inc., Blair, and Hixon, Wis.; Bejum Oil Co., Inc., Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Blado Oil Co., Tomah and New Lisbon, Wis.; LoWater Fuel Service, Inc., Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Cornell Oil Co., Cornell, Wis.; and Economy Oil Co., Inc., Eau Claire, Wis. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Minneapolis, Minn., or Madison, Wis.

No. MC 129941, filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: WESTERN TRANSPORT, INC., Post Office Box 245, Ely, Nev. 89301. Applicant's representative: Lawrence V. Smart, Jr., 419 Northwest 23d Avenue, Portland, Ore. 97210. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Stone, crushed stone, and ground stone*, from points in White Pine County, Nev., to points in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Montana, and Arizona, under contract with Western Marble, Inc. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Portland, Ore.

No. MC 129942, filed May 29, 1968. Applicant: KEITH WILLIAMS TRANSPORT, INC., Post Office Box 45, Vicksburg, Miss. 39180. Applicant's representative: Harold D. Miller, Jr., Post Office Box 22567, Jackson, Miss. 39205. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Cement*, from Vicksburg, Miss., to points in Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Alabama. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Jackson, Miss.

No. MC 129950, filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: FRANK E. HOWELL, 133 West Penn Avenue, Cleona, Pa. 17042. Applicant's representative: Christian V. Graf, 407 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17101. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Metal doors and metal door frames*, from the plantsite of Pioneer Industries, Inc., at Carlstadt, N.J., to points in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, under contract with Pioneer Industries, Inc. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C., or Harrisburg, Pa.

No. MC 129951, filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: HARLEY I. KEETER, JR., 6379 Valmont Drive, Boulder, Colo. 80302. Applicant's representative: John P. Thompson, 450 Capitol Life Building, Denver, Colo. 80203. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Ores and ore concentrates*, between points in Adams, Boulder, and Gilpin Counties, Colo. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Denver, Colo.

No. MC 129952, filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: JAMES A. EZZELL, doing business as EZZELL FARMS, Route 1, Magnolia, N.C. Applicant's representative: J. Ruffin Bailey, Post Office Box 2246, Raleigh, N.C. 27602. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Farm machinery, saw mill machinery, and drain tile*, from points in Harnett, Sampson, and Wayne Counties, N.C., to points in the United States on and east of a line beginning at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and extending along the Mississippi River to its junction with the western boundary of Itasca County, Minn., thence northward along the western boundaries of Itasca and Koochiching Counties, Minn., to the

international boundary line between the United States and Canada. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Raleigh, N.C.

No. MC 129955 (Sub-No. 1), filed June 6, 1968. Applicant: HAROLD E. DRIVER, doing business as HAROLD DRIVER AUTO SALES, 1331 Kentucky Avenue, Paducah, Ky. 42001. Applicant's representatives: Louis J. Amato, Post Office Box E, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101, and D. Austin Stubblefield II, 613½ Frederica, Owensboro, Ky. 42301. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Used automobiles*, from Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Mich., and their commercial zones as defined by the Commission, to points in Kentucky and Tennessee on the west of the Tennessee River. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Paducah, Ky., or Nashville, Tenn.

MOTOR CARRIERS OF PASSENGERS

No. MC 67308 (Sub-No. 5), filed May 29, 1968. Applicant: COLONIAL TRAILWAYS, a corporation, 520 North Court Street, Montgomery, Ala. 36102. Applicant's representative: William H. Tucker, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over regular and irregular routes, transporting: *Regular: Passengers, their baggage, express, and newspapers*, in the same vehicle with passengers, (1) between Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., over U.S. Highway 90, serving all intermediate points, and (2) between Pascagoula and Moss Point, Miss., over Mississippi Highway 63, serving all intermediate points, and *Irregular: Passengers, and their baggage*, in charter operations, beginning and ending at points on the routes in (1) and (2) above, and extending to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii). NOTE: Common control may be involved. If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., and Biloxi, Miss.

No. MC 109736 (Sub-No. 29), filed May 22, 1968. Applicant: CAPITOL BUS COMPANY, a corporation, 1061 South Cameron Street, Post Office Box 1463, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105. Applicant's representative: Russell W. Van Atta (same address as applicant). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Passengers and their baggage, and express and newspapers*, in the same vehicle with passengers (1) between Harrisburg and Scranton, Pa., from Harrisburg, over Interstate Highway 83 to access road leading to Interstate Highway 81, thence over Interstate Highway 81 to access road leading to Scranton, Pa., thence over said access road to Scranton, Pa., and return over the same route, with the right to operate over access roads leading to and from Interstate Highway 81, so as to permit service to and from points on applicant's existing certificated routes. (2) Between Wilkes-Barre and the junction of Pennsylvania Highway 115 and Interstate Highway 81, at

a point approximately three-quarters of a mile east of Wilkes-Barre, from Wilkes-Barre, over Pennsylvania Highway 115 to its junction with Interstate Highway 81, and return over the same route, as an alternate route for operating convenience only, (3) between Hazleton, Pa., and the junction of Pennsylvania Highway 93 and Interstate Highway 81, at a point approximately 3 miles northwest of Hazleton, from Hazleton, over Pennsylvania Highway 93 to its intersection with Interstate Highway 81, and return over the same route, as an alternate route for operating convenience only. Status of Interstate Highway 81: (1) That segment between Scranton and Hazleton is now open and has been open to traffic for a period of approximately 4 months. (2) That segment between Hazleton and junction with Pennsylvania Highway 54 is partially opened now, and is to be entirely completed and opened on or about June 15, 1968. (3) That segment between junction with Pennsylvania Highway 54 and junction Pennsylvania Highway 61 is scheduled to be completed and opened on or about September 1, 1968. (4) That segment between junction with Pennsylvania Highway 61 and Harrisburg is now under construction and is scheduled to be completed and opened in early 1969. NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Washington, D.C., or Harrisburg, Pa.

No. MC 129937, filed May 23, 1968. Applicant: HABKIRK TRANSIT SERVICE LIMITED, 100 Main Street, Seaforth, Ontario, Canada. Applicant's representative: S. Harrison Kahn, Suite 733, Investment Building, Washington, D.C. 20005. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Passengers and their baggage* in the same vehicle with passengers, in charter operations and special operations, in round-trip sightseeing and pleasure tours, beginning and ending at ports of entry on the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and extending to points in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii). NOTE: If a hearing is deemed necessary, applicant requests it be held at Detroit, Mich.

APPLICATION FOR BROKERAGE LICENSE

No. MC 12759 (Sub-No. 1), filed May 31, 1968. Applicant: SKI-O-RAMA TOURS, INC., Seven South Franklin Street, Hempstead, N.Y. Applicant's representative: William D. Traub, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016. For a license (BMC 5) to engage in operations as a broker at Hempstead, N.Y., in arranging for the transportation, in interstate or foreign commerce, of *passengers and their baggage*, in round-trip, all-expense tours, beginning and ending at points in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y., New York, N.Y., and points in Westchester County, N.Y., and extending to points in the United States (except that service at New York, N.Y., and points in Westchester County, N.Y., shall be limited to the pickup and discharge

of passengers joining or departing from tours which begin and end at points in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N.Y.).

No. MC 130058, filed June 3, 1968. Applicant: PAUL HENRY TRAVEL SERVICE, INC., 234 State Street, Room 304, Detroit, Mich. 48226. Applicant's representative: Robert A. Sullivan, 1800 Buhl Building, Detroit, Mich. 48226. For a license (BMC 5) to engage in operations as a broker at Detroit, Mich., in arranging for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of *passengers and their baggage*, in the same vehicle with passengers, beginning and ending at points in Michigan and extending to points in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii).

APPLICATION IN WHICH HANDLING WITHOUT ORAL HEARING HAS BEEN REQUESTED

No. MC 129893 (Sub-No. 2), filed June 6, 1968. Applicant: DALLAS MATERIALS TRANSPORT COMPANY, a corporation, Post Office Box 6117, Dallas, Tex. 75222. Applicant's representative: Dan Felts, The 904 Lavaca Building, Austin, Tex. 78701. Authority sought to operate as a contract carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Cement*, in bulk, from the cement plantsite of Gifford-Hill Portland Cement Co. at Gifco, near Midlothian, Tex., to points in New Mexico, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, under contract with Gifford-Hill Portland Cement Co. NOTE: Common control may be involved.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] H. NEIL GARSON,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7235; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:45 a.m.]

FOURTH SECTION APPLICATION FOR RELIEF

JUNE 17, 1968.

Protests to the granting of an application must be prepared in accordance with Rule 1100.40 of the general rules of practice (49 CFR 1100.40) and filed within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

LONG-AND-SHORT HAUL

FSA No. 41365—*Potassium (potash) to points in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.* Filed by G. H. Mitchell, agent (No. 17), for interested rail carriers. Rates on potassium (potash), in carloads, as described in the application, from Alwinal, Saskatchewan, Canada, to points in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Grounds for relief—Market competition.

Tariff—G. H. Mitchell, agent, tariff ICC 183.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] H. NEIL GARSON,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7300; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:49 a.m.]

[Notice 631]

MOTOR CARRIER TEMPORARY AUTHORITY APPLICATIONS

JUNE 17, 1968.

The following are notices of filing of applications for temporary authority under section 210a(a) of the Interstate Commerce Act provided for under the new rules of Ex Parte No. MC-67 (49 CFR Part 340) published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, issue of April 27, 1965, effective July 1, 1965. These rules provide that protests to the granting of an application must be filed with the field official named in the FEDERAL REGISTER publication, within 15 calendar days after the date of notice of the filing of the application is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. One copy of such protest must be served on the applicant, or its authorized representative, if any, and the protests must certify that such service has been made. The protests must be specific as to the service which such protestant can and will offer, and must consist of a signed original and six copies.

A copy of the application is on file, and can be examined at the Office of the Secretary, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D.C., and also in the field office to which protests are to be transmitted.

MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY

No. MC 100623 (Sub-10 TA) filed June 11, 1968. Applicant: HOURLY MESSENGERS, INC., 1710 Wood Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103. Applicant's representative: V. Baker Smith, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19109. Authority sought to operate as a common carrier, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Parcels and packages* except (1) money; bullion; narcotics (except medical supplies the principal ingredients of which are not a narcotic); securities, evidences of indebtedness; checks, choses in action and other valuables; valuable papers and documents; and (2) commercial papers, documents, written instruments, and business records as are used in the business of banks and banking institutions, no single parcel or package to exceed 50 pounds in weight nor 108 inches in length and girth combined, and the maximum weight for all parcels and packages from a single shipper to a single consignee on any day not to exceed 100 pounds, restricted against transportation from department stores, between points in Somerset, Middlesex, Union, Essex, Morris, Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, and Sussex Counties, N.J., and New York, N.Y., Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, and Westchester Counties, N.Y., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in York, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Dauphin, Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Allegheny Counties, Pa.; New Castle County, Del.; and Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, and Atlantic Counties, N.J., for 180 days. Supporting shippers: There are approximately 11

statements of support attached to the application, which may be examined here at the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D.C., or copies thereof which may be examined at the field office named below. Send protests to: Ross A. Davis, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 900 U.S. Customhouse, Second and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.

No. MC 102616 (Sub-No. 826 TA), filed June 12, 1968. Applicant: COASTAL TANK LINES, INC., 501 Grantley Road, York, Pa. 17405. Applicant's representative: S. E. Smith (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Paving tar*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Youngstown, Ohio, to points in Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence, Venango, Warren, Forest, Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson, and Indiana Counties, Pa., for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Send protests to: Robert W. Ritenour, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 218 Central Industrial Building, 100 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17101.

No. MC 107515 (Sub-No. 616 TA), filed June 12, 1968. Applicant: REFRIGERATED TRANSPORT CO., INC., 3901 Jonesboro Road SE., Post Office Box 10799, Station A, Atlanta, Ga. 30310. Applicant's representative: B. L. Gundlach (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen bakery products*, from Little Rock, Ark., to points in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Ole South Foods Co., 3300 Brown Street, Post Office Box 4461, Little Rock, Ark. 72204. Send protests to: William L. Scroggs, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Room 309, 1252 West Peachtree Street NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30309.

No. MC 109637 (Sub-No. 340 TA), filed June 12, 1968. Applicant: SOUTHERN TANK LINES, INC., Bells Lane 40201, Post Office Box 1047, Louisville, Ky. 40211. Applicant's representative: Virginia E. Price (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Chemicals* derived wholly or in part from petroleum, in bulk, in tank vehicles, between the plantsites and storage facilities of Procter & Gamble Co., St. Bernard, Ohio, on the one hand, and, on the other, the plantsite and storage facilities of the Procter & Gamble Co. at Kansas City, Kans., for 180 days. Supporting shipper: B. Layton Allen, Traffic Manager, The Procter & Gamble Co., Post Office Box 599, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201. Send protests to: Wayne L. Merilatt, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 426 Post Office Building, Louisville, Ky. 40202.

No. MC 111401 (Sub-No. 252 TA), filed June 12, 1968. Applicant: GROENDYKE TRANSPORT, INC., 2510 Rock Island Boulevard, Post Office Box 632, Enid,

Oklahoma, Okla. 73701. Applicant's representative: Alvin L. Hamilton (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Liquid fertilizer*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Salina, Kans., to Webster, Thayer, Jefferson, Gage, Adams, Clay, Fillmore, Salina, York, and Nuckolls, Nebr., for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Allied Chemical Corp., Walter Brody, Manager—Motor Analysis, 40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y. 10006. Send protests to: C. L. Phillips, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, Room 350, American General Building, 210 Northwest Sixth, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102.

No. MC 111812 (Sub-No. 367 TA) (Amendment), filed June 3, 1968, published FEDERAL REGISTER, issue of June 11, 1968, and republished as amended this issue. Applicant: MIDWEST COAST TRANSPORT, INC., 405½ East Eighth Street, Post Office Box 1233, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 57101. Applicant's representative: Joseph W. Harvey (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *whip topping, coffee whitener, sour dressing* (nondairy products), from Cicero, Ill., to San Francisco, Calif., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; (2) *frozen baked goods*, from Chicago, Ill., to points in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington; (3) *frozen onions and fish products*, from Fort Atkinson and Rice Lake, Wis., to points in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming; (4) *frozen foods*, from Deerfield, Ill., to points in Nebraska and Minnesota; (5) *frozen foods*, from Chicago, Ill., to points in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. NOTE: Applicant does intend to tack the authority here applied for to Sub 276. Tack at Fairmont or Winnebago, Minn., to serve points in Idaho, California, Utah, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, on frozen foods. The purpose of this republication is to add the proper tacking information, for 180 days. Supporting shippers: Dressel's Bakeries, 6630 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60636, Paul A. Elstro, Divisional Controller; Moore's Seafood Products, Inc., Box 128, Fort Atkinson, Wis. 53538, Archie Riedel, Traffic Manager; Cream Products Co., Inc., 1623 South Cicero, Ill. 60650, W. W. Potter, Sales Manager; Continental Freezers of Illinois, 4220 South Kildare Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60632, Raymond C. Wheaton, Traffic Coordinator; Kitchens of Sara Lee, 500 Waukegan Road, Deerfield, Ill. 60015, E. M. Weisskopf, Traffic Manager. Send protests to: J. L. Hammond, District Supervisor, Bureau of Operations, Interstate Commerce Commission, Room 369, Federal Building, Pierre, S. Dak. 57501.

No. MC 115570 (Sub-No. 4 TA), filed June 12, 1968. Applicant: WALTER A. JUNGE, INC., Post Office Box 98, Antioch, Calif. 94509. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Pulpboard*, from Port Townsend and Seattle,

Wash., to Longview, Wash., for 150 days. Supporting shipper: Fiberboard Corp., 475 Brannan Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94119. Send protests to: District Supervisor Wm. E. Murphy, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36004, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

No. MC 116273 (Sub-No. 106 TA), filed June 13, 1968. Applicant: D&L TRANSPORT, INC., 3800 South Laramie Avenue, Cicero, Ill. 60650. Applicant's representative: Robert G. Paluch (same address as above). Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry plastics*, in bulk, in tank or in hopper type vehicles, from Lake Zurich, Ill., to Hartland, Wis., for 150 days. Supporting shipper: Enjaw Chemical Co., 60 West 49th Street, New York, N.Y. 10020. Send protests to: Raymond E. Mauk, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, U.S. Courthouse, Federal Office Building, Room 1086, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

No. MC 117395 (Sub-No. 15 TA), filed June 12, 1968. Applicant: SOUTHERN CEMENT TRANSPORT, INC., Post Office Box 188, Okay, Ark. 71854. Authority sought to operate as a *contract carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Ground clay and ground lignite coal*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, for the account of the Baroid Division, National Lead Co., from Texarkana, Tex., to points in Mississippi and Tennessee, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Baroid Division, National Lead Co., Post Office Box 1675, Houston, Tex. 77001. Send protests to: District Supervisor William H. Land, Jr., Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 2529 Federal Office Building, Little Rock, Ark. 72201.

No. MC 118202 (Sub-No. 1 TA), filed June 12, 1968. Applicant: SCHULTZ TRANSIT, INC., 323 Bridge Street, Post Office Box 503, Winona, Minn. 55987. Applicant's representative: Donald B. Taylor, Post Office Box 5068, 3464 Minnehaha Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55406. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular routes, transporting: *Candy and confections*, from the plantsite of Schuler Chocolates, Inc., at Winona, Minn.; to Atlanta, Ga.; Jersey City, N.J.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Charlotte, N.C.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; and points in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia, for 180 days. Supporting shipper: Schuler Chocolates, Inc., 1000 West Fifth, Winona, Minn. 55987. Send protests to: District Supervisor A. N. Spath, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 448 Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, 110 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.

No. MC 123389 (Sub-No. 7 TA), filed June 12, 1968. Applicant: CROUSE CARTAGE COMPANY, Post Office Box 151, Carroll, Iowa 51401. Applicant's representative: William S. Rosen, 630 Osborn Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55102. Authority sought to operate as a *common carrier*, by motor vehicle, over irregular

routes, transporting: *Meat and packing-house products*, from Storm Lake, Iowa, to Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Trenton, Mo.; Topeka, Kans.; Austin and Indianapolis, Ind.; Bloomington and Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; and Louisville, Ky., for 150 days. Supporting shipper: Hygrade Food Products Corp., W. L. Fidler, General Traffic Manager, 11801 Mack Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214. Send protests to: Carroll Russell, District Supervisor, Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Operations, 304 Post Office Building, Sioux City, Iowa 51101.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] H. NEIL GARSON,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7301; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:50 a.m.]

[Notice 160]

MOTOR CARRIER TRANSFER PROCEEDINGS

JUNE 17, 1968.

Synopses of orders entered pursuant to section 212(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and rules and regulations prescribed thereunder (49 CFR Part 279), appear below:

As provided in the Commission's general rules of practice any interested person may file a petition seeking reconsideration of the following numbered proceedings within 30 days from the date of service of the order. Pursuant to section 17(8) of the Interstate Commerce Act, the filing of such a petition will postpone the effective date of the order in that proceeding pending its disposition. The matters relied upon by petitioners must be specified in their petitions with particularity.

No. MC-FC-70475. By order of May 28, 1968, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Oak Tree Bus Service, Inc., Edison, N.J., of the operating rights in certificate No. MC-54146 issued October 23, 1959, to Breza Bus Service, Inc., Rahway, N.J., authorizing the transportation of passengers and their baggage, in round-trip charter operations, beginning and ending at points in Middlesex, Union, and Essex Counties, N.J., and extending to points in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. W. C. Mitchell, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N.Y. 10006, attorney for applicants.

No. MC-FC-70547. By order of June 14, 1960, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Mayberry's Van & Storage, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, of the operating rights in certificate No. MC-34572 issued September 14, 1960, to C. Mayberry, doing business as Mayberry's Van & Delivery Service, Dayton, Ohio, authorizing the transportation of *household goods*, between points in Montgomery County, Ohio, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Earl N. Merwin, 85 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215, attorney for applicants.

No. MC-FC-70567. By order of June 14, 1968, the Transfer Board approved

the transfer to Collins Transfer Co., of Lafayette, Inc., Lafayette, Ind., of a portion of the operating rights in certificate No. MC-81771 (Sub-No. 1) issued August 18, 1961, to Johnson Trucking, Inc., Attica, Ind., authorizing the transportation of *household goods*, as defined by the Commission, between Elmdale, Ind., and points in Indiana within 30 miles of Elmdale, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Ohio and Illinois. W. L. Jordan, practitioner, 201 Merchants Savings Building, Terre Haute, Ind. 47801, representative for applicants.

No. MC-FC-70572. By order of June 14, 1968, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Campdown Bus Lines, Inc., Newark, N.J., of the operating rights in certificate No. MC-24643 issued July 6, 1959, to Oak Tree Bus Service, Inc., Edison, N.J., authorizing the transportation of passengers and their baggage, restricted to traffic originating in the territory indicated, in charter operations, from points in Union, Essex, and Middlesex Counties, N.J., to points in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and return. W. C. Mitchell, 140 Cedar Street, New York, N.Y. 10006, attorney for applicants.

[SEAL] H. NEIL GARSON,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7302; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:50 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

CHIEF, DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION/ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
MONTROSE, COLO.

Delegation of Authority Regarding Procurement

A. Pursuant to delegation of authority contained in Bureau Manual 1510.03B2d, the Chief, Division of Administration/Administrative Officer, Montrose District, Colo., is authorized:

1. To purchase on the open market supplies, materials, and services, excluding capitalized and major noncapitalized equipment not to exceed \$500 per transaction: *Provided*, That, the requirement is not available from established sources.

B. This authority may not be further redelegated.

ARTHUR W. ZIMMERMAN,
District Manager.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7263; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:46 a.m.]

[A 2152]

ARIZONA

Notice of Proposed Classification of Public Lands for Multiple-Use Management

1. Pursuant to the Act of September 19, 1964 (43 U.S.C. 1411-18) and to the regulations in 43 CFR Parts 2410 and 2411, it is proposed to classify for multiple-use management the public lands described below. Publication of this

notice has the effect of segregating the public land in the described unit from appropriation under the agricultural land laws (43 U.S.C. Parts 7 and 9, 25 U.S.C. 334) and from sale under section 2455 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 1171). All the described lands shall remain open to all other forms of appropriation, including the mining and mineral leasing laws. As used in this order, the term "public lands" means any lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, or within a grazing district established pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, which are not otherwise withdrawn or reserved for a Federal use or purpose.

2. The public lands proposed for classification in this notice are shown on maps on file and available for inspection in the Phoenix District Office, Bureau of Land Management, and Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Federal Building, 230 North First Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz., and in the Safford District Office, Bureau of Land Management, Safford, Ariz.

3. The lands involved are located in Pinal and Pima Counties and are described as follows:

- GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA
- T. 9 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 3, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 12, lot 20;
Sec. 13, lots 5, 7, 8, and 17 to 20, inclusive, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 14, 15, 21, 22, and 23;
Sec. 24, lots 5, 6, 7, 18, and 19 and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 26 to 31, inclusive, and secs. 33 and 34.
- T. 10 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 8 and 9.
- T. 11 S., R. 6 E.,
Secs. 25, 26, and 27.
- T. 12 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 11, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 8 to 15, inclusive, and sec. 17;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 11 S., R. 7 E.,
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 8, 12, 13, and 17;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 33, 34, and 35.

- T. 19 S., R. 7 E.,
Sec. 27, lot 1;
Sec. 35, lot 2.
- T. 20 S., R. 7 E.,
Sec. 3, lot 6;
Sec. 10, lot 1, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 11, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 21, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 11 S., R. 8 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 8, inclusive;
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 8, inclusive;
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 8, inclusive;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 8, inclusive;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 19, inclusive;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 20, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 8 to 15, inclusive;
Sec. 16, W $\frac{1}{2}$ (except patented MS 3887);
Sec. 17;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 20, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 20, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 20 to 27, inclusive, sec. 28 (except ME Apln. AR 035698, MS 4630) and sec. 29;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 20, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 19, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 32, lots 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 33, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ (except pat. MS 4630 and ME Apln. to pat. AR 035698);
Sec. 34, lot 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 35.
- T. 12 S., R. 8 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 14, inclusive, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 5, lot 2 (except pat. MC), lots 3 to 7, inclusive, lot 8 (except pat. MC), lot 12 (except pat. MC), lot 13 (except pat. MC), S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and part of the W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 16, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 8, lot 1, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 15, unpatented MS in NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 17;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 8 S., R. 9 E.,
Secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 26, and 27.
- T. 11 S., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 6, lots 2 to 5, inclusive, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 10 to 15, inclusive;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 20 to 26, inclusive, and sec. 29;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 35, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 36, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 12 S., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 3, lots 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, and 17;
Sec. 19, lots 3 and 4, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 21, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 25, lots 3 and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 26, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Sec. 27, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 28, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 29, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 (except the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of lot 4), S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 2, lots 3, 4, and 5, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ (except pat. MS 1390 and ME Apln. AR 034710, MS 4062);
Sec. 31, except pat. MS 1390 and ME Apln. AR 034710, MS 4062;
Sec. 33, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 34 and 35.
- T. 13 S., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, lot 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 9, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 11 to 15, inclusive;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 21 to 25, inclusive;
Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 28;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 34 and 35.
- T. 14 S., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 11, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 8 to 12, inclusive;
Sec. 33, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 34 and 35.
- T. 15 S., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, and 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 9, 10, and 11;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 20 S., R. 9 E.,
Secs. 23, 25, and 26, all the remaining public lands;
Sec. 24, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 21 S., R. 9 E.,
Secs. 27 and 34, all the remaining public lands.
- T. 4 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 8, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 9;
Sec. 17, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 23 and 24;
Sec. 33, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 11 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 29, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 12 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7 inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ (except SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ in ME Apln. AR 035346).
- T. 13 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 6, lot 4;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 33, 34, and 35.
- T. 14 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 8, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 10, 11, 31, and 33.
- T. 20 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 30, lot 12;
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, 8 to 10, inclusive, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 21 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 5, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 2, 3, and 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 17, lots 1 and 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 18, lots 1 and 5, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, lot 1.
- T. 2 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 21;
Sec. 27, lots 1 and 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 28, 33, and 34;
Sec. 35, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ (except pat. MC).
- T. 3 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 9, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 9, lot 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10;
Sec. 11, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

- Sec. 12, lots 1 to 3, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 13, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 14, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 15;
 Sec. 16, lots 1, 2 and 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 17, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 18, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 20, 21, and 22;
 Sec. 23, lots 1, 2 and 3, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 24, lots 1, 2 and 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 25 to 29, inclusive;
 Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 31, lots 1 to 11, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 33, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 34, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 35, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 36, lots 3 and 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 4 S., R. 11 E.,
 Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 5 S., R. 11 E.,
 Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 6, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 8 to 15, inclusive;
 Sec. 16, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 17;
 Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 20 to 29, inclusive;
 Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 33, 34, and 35.
- T. 7 S., R. 11 E.,
 Secs. 34 and 35.
- T. 8 S., R. 11 E.,
 Sec. 1, lots 3 and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 8 to 11, inclusive;
 Sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 14, 15, and 17;
 Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 20 to 23, inclusive;
 Sec. 24, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 25, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 26 to 29, inclusive;
 Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 33, 34, and 35.
- T. 9 S., R. 11 E.,
 Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 8 and 17;
 Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 20, 21, and 23 to 29, inclusive;
 Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 33, 34, and 35.
- T. 3 S., R. 12 E.,
 Sec. 7, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 10 to 15, inclusive, and sec. 17;
 Sec. 18, lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 21 to 23, inclusive, and secs. 25 to 27, inclusive;
 Sec. 33, N $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 4 S., R. 12 E.,
 Sec. 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 13, 14, and 15;
 Sec. 21, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 23 and 24;
 Sec. 25, lots 1, 2, and 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 26, 27, 34, and 35.
- T. 5 S., R. 12 E.,
 Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 5, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 6, lot 6;
 Secs. 8 to 12, inclusive.
- T. 2 S., R. 13 E.,
 Sec. 26, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 33, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 34, lots 2, 3, and 4, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 3 S., R. 13 E.,
 Sec. 1, lots 3 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 8, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 17;
 Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 19, lots 1 to 10, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 20 and 21;
 Sec. 22, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 23, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 26, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 27, 28, and 29;
 Sec. 31, lots 1 and 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 33 and 34;
 Sec. 35, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 36, lots 1 to 4, inclusive.
- T. 4 S., R. 13 E.,
 Sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ (except Pat. MS);
 Sec. 13 (except Pat. MS);
 Sec. 17, lots 1 and 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 18, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 24 and 25;
 Sec. 28, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 30, lots 4 to 7, inclusive;
 Sec. 33, NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 5 S., R. 13 E.,
 Sec. 1, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 8 and 9;
 Sec. 10, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 11, lot 1, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 12, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 13, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 15, E $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23;
 Sec. 25, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 26, 27, 29, 33, 34, and 35.
- T. 2 S., R. 14 E.,
 Sec. 31, lots 1 and 2, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 3 S., R. 14 E.,
 Sec. 18, lots 1, 2, 3 (except pat. MS) and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ (except pat. MS) and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 21, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 25 and 26, that portion in Pinal County;
 Sec. 27, lots 4 to 8, inclusive, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 28 and 29;
 Sec. 30, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 33, 34, and 35.
- T. 4 S., R. 14 E.,
 Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 3, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 5, lots 1 to 12, inclusive;
 Sec. 8, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 9, lots 1 and 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 10, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 11;
 Sec. 12, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 13;
 Sec. 14, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 15, lots 1 to 11, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 24, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 25;
 Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 29, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 31, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 33, S $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 34, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 5 S., R. 14 E.,
 Sec. 1, lots 1 and 2, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 3, lots 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Sec. 6, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
 Secs. 9, 10, and 11;
 Sec. 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 13, 15, and 17;
 Sec. 18, lots 2, 3, and 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
 Secs. 20, 21, and 22;
 Sec. 25, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 4 S., R. 15 E.,
Secs. 6, 7, and 17, that portion in Pinal County;
Sec. 18, lot 1 and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 20, 28, and 29, that portion in Pinal County;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 33, that portion in Pinal County.

T. 5 S., R. 15 E.,
Secs. 3 and 4, that portion in Pinal County;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lot 4;
Sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 9, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 17, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20;
Sec. 24, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 28, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 33;
Sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 6 S., R. 15 E.,
Secs. 1, 3, 10, 11, and 12.

T. 4 S., R. 16 E.,
Sec. 33, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (outside San Carlos Indian Reservation), W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 5 S., R. 16 E.,
Sec. 4, outside San Carlos Indian Reservation;
Sec. 5, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8;
Sec. 9, outside San Carlos Indian Reservation, except patented millsite;
Sec. 17;
Sec. 18, lots 3 and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19;
Sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 21, outside San Carlos Indian Reservation, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 28, E $\frac{1}{2}$ outside San Carlos Indian Reservation, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29;
Sec. 33, outside San Carlos Indian Reservation.

T. 6 S., R. 16 E.,
Sec. 4;
Secs. 13, 23, and 24, Public lands south of San Carlos Indian Reservation;
Sec. 25, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 6 S., R. 17 E.,
Secs. 1, 3, 7, 8, and 9, Public lands south of San Carlos Indian Reservation.

T. 9 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 3, lot 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 11, 12, and 13;
Sec. 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 5 S., R. 18 E.,
Secs. 13, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, and 31, Public lands south of San Carlos Indian Reservation.

T. 6 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 12, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 17, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 25, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 7 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 8 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 3, lots 9, 10, 12, and 13;
Sec. 4, lots 10 and 11;
Sec. 9, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10 (except pat. MC);
Sec. 11, lots 1, 2, and 3, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 14 (except pat. MC);
Sec. 15, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 22, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, lots 1 to 6, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 9 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 3 to 11, inclusive;
Sec. 12, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 13 to 15, inclusive, and secs. 17 to 28, inclusive;
Sec. 29, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 and 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 33, 34, and 35.

The above-described lands aggregate approximately 353,704.40 acres of public land.

4. For a period of 60 days from date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed classification may present their views in writing to the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Federal Building, Phoenix, Ariz. 85025.

5. Public hearings on the proposed classification will be held on July 23, 1968 at 10 a.m. at the City Council Chambers, New City Hall, 69 North Meyer Avenue, Tucson, Ariz., and on July 24, 1968, at 10 a.m. at the Board of Supervisors' Hearing Room, Pinal County Courthouse, Florence, Ariz.

FRED J. WEILER,
State Director.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7257; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

[A 2153]

ARIZONA

Notice of Proposed Classification of Public Lands for Transfer Out of Federal Ownership

1. Pursuant to the Act of September 19, 1964 (43 U.S.C. 1412) it is proposed to classify the public lands described below for transfer out of Federal ownership by sale, exchange, State indemnity lieu selection or mineral patent. The transfers would be accomplished either by sale under the authority of the Public Land Sale Act of September 19, 1964 (43 U.S.C. 1421-27); sale under section 2455 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 1171); lease or sale under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (44 Stat. 741); private exchange (43 U.S.C. 315g(b)); exchange for Lake Mead National Recreation Area under authority of the Act of October 8, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 640n); exchange for Point Reyes National Seashore under authority of Act of September 13, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 459c);

State indemnity lieu selection (43 U.S.C. 851, 852); or patent under the mining laws. As used in this order, the term "public lands" means any lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, or within a grazing district established pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, which are not otherwise withdrawn or reserved for a Federal use or purpose.

2. Publication of this notice has the effect of segregating the described lands from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws except those listed in section 1 above and except that these lands also will remain open for the operation of the State exchange and right-of-way laws. The lands will remain open to the operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws.

3. The public lands proposed for classification in this notice are shown on maps on file and available for inspection in the Phoenix District Office, Bureau of Land Management, Federal Building, 230 North First Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz., and in the Safford District Office, Bureau of Land Management, Safford, Ariz.

4. The lands involved are located in Pinal and Pima Counties and are described as follows:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

T. 5 S., R. 2 E.,
Sec. 4, lots 3 and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 28, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 33, N $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 6 S., R. 2 E.,
Sec. 9, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 25, lots 7, 8, and 17 to 24, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 34.

T. 6 S., R. 3 E.,
Sec. 33, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 5 S., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 13, NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 7 S., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 10, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 15, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 21, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 27;
Sec. 28, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 30, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 31 and 34;
Sec. 35, W $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 5 S., R. 5 E.,
Secs. 13, 14, and 15;
Sec. 16, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 17, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 21, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 24, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 6 S., R. 5 E.,
Sec. 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 5 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 6 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 7 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

T. 9 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 5.

- T. 10 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 30;
Sec. 31, N $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 11 S., R. 6 E.,
Sec. 3, lots 1 and 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, lots 6 and 7, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10.
- T. 10 S., R. 7 E.,
Sec. 3, lot 4;
Sec. 12, lots 9, 10, and 15 to 23, inclusive;
Sec. 13, lots 1 to 24, inclusive, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 20, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 21, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, lots 5 to 8, inclusive, and 17 to 20, inclusive, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 34, SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 4 S., R. 8 E.,
Sec. 12, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 9 S., R. 8 E.,
Sec. 2, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 4 S., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 7, lots 3 and 4, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 23, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 26, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 10 S., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 17, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 30 and 31.
- T. 1 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 6, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 31, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 1;
Sec. 34, lot 1 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 2.
- T. 2 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 3, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 5 S., R. 10 E.,
Secs. 3 and 4;
Sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 9, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10, W $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 11, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 13, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14;
Sec. 15, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 21, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 22, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 26, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 31, W $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 6 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 4, lots 3 to 7, inclusive, and 9 to 12, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 5;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, 7 and 8;
Sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 9, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 15 and 17;
Sec. 19, lots 3 and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 20, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 21, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 and 2, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 7 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 5, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 6, lots 2 to 7, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8, W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 14, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Sec. 17;
Sec. 18, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 8 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 35, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 11 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 35, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 14 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 12.
- T. 15 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 3, lots 3 and 4, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 26, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 34, lots 1 to 34, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 5, lots 2, 3, and 4;
Sec. 6, lots 1 and 2;
Sec. 8, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 27, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 17 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 23, lots 1, 2, and 5, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 26, lot 1, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 27, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 34, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 35, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ (except NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and pat. MS).
- T. 18 S., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 2, lots 6 to 10, inclusive, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 12, unpatented lands in E $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 10 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 5, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 6, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 9;
Sec. 10, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 13, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, lots 2 and 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 20, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 21;
Sec. 26, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 28;
Sec. 33, lots 1 and 2, and 5 to 19, inclusive;
Sec. 34, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 12 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 24, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 13 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 4, lots 3 and 4;
Sec. 8, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 17;
Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 29, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 and 2, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 14 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 2, 3, and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 15 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive;
Sec. 20, E $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 4, lots 1 to 7, inclusive, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 6, lots 3, 4, and 5, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 35, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 17 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 23, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 35.
- T. 18 S., R. 11 E.,
Sec. 3, lots 7 to 10, inclusive;
Sec. 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
- Sec. 8, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 9, lots 1, 2, and 3, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
T. 7 S., R. 12 E.,
Secs. 14, 21, 22, 23, 25 to 29, inclusive, 31, 33, 34, and 35.
- T. 8 S., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 6, lots 5, 6, and 10 to 14, inclusive;
Sec. 18, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 26, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 32, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 33, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 13 S., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 9, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 21, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 28, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 33, lot 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 34, lots 1 and 2.
- T. 14 S., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 28, N $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29, lots 1 to 32, inclusive, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, lots 9 to 72, inclusive;
Sec. 34, lots 5, 46, 67, and 69.
- T. 15 S., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 24 to 31, inclusive;
Sec. 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 11, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 12, lots 5 to 12, inclusive, W $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13, lot 2, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19;
Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 23, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 17 S., R. 12 E.,
Sec. 3, all remaining public land;
Sec. 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 10 and 11, all remaining public land;
Sec. 14;
Sec. 15, all remaining public land;
Sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, all remaining public land;
Sec. 31, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 18 S., R. 12 E.,
Secs. 1 and 2, all remaining public land;
Sec. 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 8 to 12, and 17, all remaining public land;
Sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 6 S., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 1, lot 7 and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 7 S., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 3, lot 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 4, 5, 8, 17, 19, 20, 21, and 22;
Sec. 27, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 28, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 34, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 11 S., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 7, lots 1 and 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 15, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 15 S., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 6, lot 37;
Sec. 7, lots 57 and 64, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, lots 45 to 76, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 17 S., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 21, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, lots 8 and 9, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

[S-1353]

CALIFORNIA

Notice of Classification of Public Lands for Multiple-Use Management

JUNE 12, 1968.

1. Pursuant to the Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986; 43 U.S.C. 1411-18) and to the regulations in 43 CFR Parts 2410 and 2411, the public lands in paragraph 3 are classified for multiple-use. As used herein, "public lands" means any lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, or within a grazing district established pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, which are not otherwise withdrawn or reserved for a Federal use or purpose.

Publication of this notice has the effect of segregating (a) all the public lands described in paragraph 3 from appropriation only under the agricultural land laws (43 U.S.C., Chs. 7 and 9; 25 U.S.C., sec. 334) and from sale under section 2455 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 1171). The lands shall remain open to all other applicable forms of appropriation.

2. No adverse comments were received following publication of the notice of proposed classification in the FEDERAL REGISTER on March 15, 1968, or at the public hearing held in Willows, Calif., on April 3, 1968. There is no change in this notice from the notice of proposed classification.

3. The public lands are located within the following described areas of Colusa and Glenn Counties. For the purpose of this classification, the area has been subdivided into blocks, each of which has been analyzed in detail and described in documents and maps available for inspection at the Ukiah District Office, 168 Washington Avenue, Ukiah, Calif. 95482, and on the records in the Sacramento Land Office, 650 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, Calif. 95814. The overall description of the areas is as follows:

Block A

GLENN COUNTY

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

All public lands in:

T. 19 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 18, 19, 30, and 31.
T. 19 N., R. 7 W.,
Secs. 12, 13, 24, and 25.

Block B

COLUSA COUNTY

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

All public lands in:

T. 16 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, and 16.
T. 17 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 5, 6, 8, 17, 21, 28, and 33.

Block C

COLUSA AND GLENN COUNTIES

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

All public lands in:

T. 16 N., R. 5 W.,
Secs. 3 to 10, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
Secs. 16 and 17.

T. 18 S., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 19 S., R. 13 E.,
Sec. 6, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 3 S., R. 14 E.,
Sec. 7, lots 10 and 11.
T. 6 S., R. 14 E.,
Sec. 1, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 4, lot 4;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4 inclusive, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$.
T. 7 S., R. 14 E.,
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 8 S., R. 14 E.,
Sec. 9, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 15, W $\frac{1}{2}$.
T. 18 S., R. 14 E.,
Sec. 7, lot 4, and E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20.
T. 6 S., R. 15 E.,
Sec. 25, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, W $\frac{1}{2}$ and
W $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 31, lots 1 to 4, inclusive.
T. 15 S., R. 15 E.,
Sec. 15, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 16 S., R. 15 E.,
Sec. 7, lot 3.
T. 17 S., R. 15 E.,
Sec. 5, lots 1, 2, and 3, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 7, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 8 and 9;
Sec. 18, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 19, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 30, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$.
T. 18 S., R. 15 E.,
Sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 11, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14, lots 1 to 8, inclusive, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$,
SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 15, lots 5 to 9, inclusive, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 22, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 6 S., R. 16 E.,
Sec. 6, lots 6 and 7;
Sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 18 and 19;
Sec. 20, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 21, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 27, Public lands south of San Carlos
Indian Reservation;
Sec. 28, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 30 and 31;
Sec. 35, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 36.
T. 7 S., R. 16 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 12, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13, E $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and
SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 24, E $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 8 S., R. 16 E.,
Sec. 1, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 12, W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 13 and 14;
Sec. 21, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 23 and 24;
Sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 26, Public lands outside pat. MC;
Sec. 29, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 35, Public lands outside pat. MC.

T. 11 S., R. 16 E.,
Sec. 13, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 6 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 27, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 31 and 33;
Sec. 34, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 7 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 4, lots 2, 3, and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and N $\frac{1}{2}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 5, lots 1 to 4, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$
S $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$
NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 3 and 4, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 19, 20, 21, and 28 to 31, inclusive.
T. 8 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 5;
Sec. 6, lots 1 to 5, inclusive, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$
NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 18, lots 3 and 4;
Sec. 29, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 30, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 31, lots 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, and 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 12 S., R. 17 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 1 and 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$,
and S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 12, NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 18 S., R. 17 E.,
Secs. 7, 8, 17, and 18, Public lands outside
pat. MC.
T. 8 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 25, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 10 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 22, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, lots 2, 3, and 4, and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 12 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 4, lots 3 and 4;
Sec. 5, lots 3 and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$.
T. 16 S., R. 18 E.,
Sec. 22, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.

The lands described aggregate approximately 119,451.47 acres of public land.

5. The above lands have been identified as not being needed for Federal land management programs. The purpose of this classification is to identify the means by which these public lands should be transferred out of Federal ownership for either local public use or private ownership and development.

For a period of 60 days from date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions or objections in connection with the proposed classification may present their views in writing to the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Federal Building, Phoenix, Ariz. 85025.

6. Public hearings on the proposed classification will be held on July 23, 1968 at 10 a.m. at the City Council Chambers, New City Hall, 69 North Meyer Avenue, Tucson, Ariz., and on July 24, 1968 at 10 a.m. at the Board of Supervisors' Hearing Room, Pinal County Courthouse, Florence, Ariz.

FRED J. WEILER,
State Director.

JUNE 13, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7258; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:46 a.m.]

- T. 17 N., R. 5 W.,
Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive;
Secs. 17 to 20, inclusive;
Secs. 28 to 33, inclusive.
- T. 18 N., R. 5 W.,
Secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, and 20;
Secs. 29 to 32, inclusive.
- T. 19 N., R. 5 W.,
Sec. 31.
- T. 17 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 24 and 25.
- T. 18 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, and 25.

Block D

GLENN COUNTY

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

All public lands in:

- T. 18 N., R. 6 W.,
Sec. 10.
- T. 19 N., R. 6 W.,
Sec. 2;
Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive;
Secs. 11, 13, 17, 18, 20, and 21;
Secs. 23 to 26, inclusive;
Secs. 28, 29, 33, and 34.
- T. 20 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 7, 10, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 29, 31, and 32.
- T. 21 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 6, 7, 18, 19, and 31.
- T. 22 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 19, 30, 31.
- T. 20 N., R. 7 W.,
Secs. 2, 11, and 35.

The public lands being classified in Colusa and Glenn Counties aggregate approximately 19,224 acres.

4. For a period of thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, this classification shall be subject to the exercise of administrative review and modification by the Secretary of the Interior as provided for in 43 CFR 2411.2(c).

E. J. PETERSEN,
Acting State Director.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7259; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:46 a.m.]

[S-856]

CALIFORNIA

Notice of Amendment to Final Classification of Public Land for Multiple-Use Management

JUNE 14, 1968.

The notice appearing in F.R. Doc. 67-15087, page 20988, of the issue of December 29, 1967, is changed as follows:

Paragraph 4: Add the following described lands to provide for their segregation from the mining laws but not the mineral leasing laws, totaling approximately 174 acres of public lands:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, CALIFORNIA
NEVADA COUNTY

All public lands in:

- T. 16 N., R. 10 E.,
Sec. 30, lots 8, 19, and 32.
- T. 17 N., R. 8 E.,
Sec. 1, lots 8 and 11;
Sec. 11, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$,
and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

In addition, publication of this notice has the effect of further changing paragraph 4 to provide for additional segregation of the hereinafter described 673 acres of public lands from all forms of

appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws but not the mineral leasing laws:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN, CALIFORNIA
NEVADA COUNTY

All public lands in:

- T. 17 N., R. 9 E.,
Sec. 9, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 13;
Sec. 14; lot 4, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 15, 16, and 17;
Sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 22, lots 12 and 77.

All the above lands are found to have high recreational values and require the protection afforded by the above segregations. The Yuba River Trial is presently under construction over and adjacent to the above lands. Public comments and the record of public discussion on the additional segregations are of record in the Folsom District Office.

For a period of 30 days from date of publication of this notice of amendment in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the classification amendment shall be subject to the exercise of administrative review and modification by the Secretary of the Interior.

J. R. PENNY,

State Director, Bureau of Land
Management, Department of
the Interior.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7260; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:46 a.m.]

[Serial No. I-2088]

IDAHO

Notice of Classification of Public Lands for Multiple-Use Management

JUNE 14, 1968.

1. Pursuant to the Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986; 43 U.S.C. 1411-18) and to the regulations in 43 CFR, Parts 2410 and 2411, the public lands within the area described below are hereby classified for multiple-use management. Publication of this notice (a) segregates all the public land described in this notice from appropriation under the agricultural land laws (43 U.S.C., Parts 7 and 9; 25 U.S.C., sec. 334) and from sales under section 2455 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 1171) and (b) further segregates the lands described in paragraph 4 of this notice from the operation of the general mining laws (30 U.S.C., Chapter 2). Except as provided in (a) and (b) above, the lands shall remain open to all other applicable forms of appropriation, including the mining and mineral leasing laws. As used herein, "public lands" means any lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, or within a grazing district established pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, which are not otherwise withdrawn or reserved for a Federal use or purpose.

2. Comments were received during the 60 days following publication of the notice of proposed classification (33 F.R.

4422). Comments were also received at the public hearing on April 17, 1968, at Murphy, Idaho. All comments concerning the proposed classification were carefully considered and evaluated. Most were favorable, none offered sufficient information to warrant a change in the notice of proposed classification. The record showing the comments on the classification made by members of the public is on file and can be examined in the Idaho Land Office, Boise, Idaho.

3. Public lands herein classified are located within the following described area in Owyhee County and are shown on maps on file in the Boise District Office, Bureau of Land Management, and in the Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Boise, Idaho.

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

- Tps. 2 N., 1 N., 1 S., 2 S., 3 S., and 4 S., R. 6 W.
- T. 5 S., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 1 and 2;
Secs. 11 to 14;
Secs. 23 to 25;
Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 35, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 36.
- Tps. 6 S., 7 S., 8 S., 9 S., 10 S., 11 S., 12 S., 13 S., 14 S., 15 S., and 16 S., R. 6 W.
- T. 2 N., R. 5 W.,
Sec. 6, lots 4, 5, 6, and 7, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 8, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 17 to 20, inclusive;
Secs. 25 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 1 N., R. 5 W.,
T. 1 S., R. 5 W.,
Secs. 1 to 29, inclusive;
Sec. 30, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 31;
Sec. 32, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 33 to 36, inclusive.
- Tps. 2 S., 3 S., 4 S., 5 S., 6 S., 7 S., 8 S., 9 S., 10 S., 11 S., 12 S., 13 S., 14 S., 15 S., and 16 S., R. 5 W.
- T. 2 N., R. 4 W.,
Secs. 28 to 33, inclusive.
- T. 1 N., R. 4 W.,
Secs. 4 to 10, inclusive;
Sec. 14, S $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 15 to 36, inclusive.
- Tps. 1 S., 2 S., 3 S., 4 S., 5 S., 6 S., 7 S., 8 S., 9 S., 10 S., 11 S., 12 S., 13 S., 14 S., 15 S., and 16 S., R. 4 W.
- T. 1 S., R. 3 W.,
Sec. 5, lots 3 and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 6 and 7, inclusive;
Sec. 8, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 17, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 18 to 22, inclusive;
Secs. 27 to 36, inclusive.
- Tps. 2 S., 3 S., 4 S., 5 S., 6 S., 7 S., and 8 S., R. 3 W.,
T. 9 S., R. 3 W.,
Secs. 1 to 12, inclusive;
Secs. 15 to 22, inclusive;
Secs. 27 to 34, inclusive.
- T. 10 S., R. 3 W.,
Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive;
Secs. 17 to 20, inclusive;
Secs. 29 to 32, inclusive.
- T. 11 S., R. 3 W.,
Secs. 5 to 9, inclusive;
Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive;
Secs. 27 to 34, inclusive.
- T. 12 S., R. 3 W.,
Secs. 3 to 10, inclusive;
Secs. 15 to 23, inclusive;
Secs. 26 to 35, inclusive.

[N-2468]

NEVADA

Notice of Proposed Withdrawal and Reservation of Lands

JUNE 14, 1968.

The Bureau of Reclamation has filed the above application for the withdrawal of the lands described below, from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws (30 U.S.C., Ch. 2), but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws.

The applicant desires the land for construction of Watasheamu Dam and Reservoir of the Washoe Project and related recreational facilities.

For a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed withdrawal may present their views in writing to the undersigned officer of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Room 3008, Federal Building, 300 Booth Street, Reno, Nev. 89502.

The Department's regulations (43 CFR 2311.1-3(c)), provide that the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management will undertake such investigations as are necessary to determine the existing and potential demand for the lands and their resources. He will also undertake negotiations with the applicant agency with the view of adjusting the application to reduce the area to the minimum essential to meet the applicant's needs, to provide for the maximum concurrent utilization of the lands for purposes other than the applicant's, to eliminate lands needed for purposes more essential than the applicant's, and to reach agreement on the concurrent management of the lands and their resources.

The authorized officer will also prepare a report for consideration by the Secretary of the Interior who will determine whether or not the lands will be withdrawn as requested by the applicant agency.

The determination of the Secretary on the application will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. A separate notice will be sent to each interested party of record.

If circumstances warrant, a public hearing will be held at a convenient time and place, which will be announced.

The lands involved in the application are:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

T. 12 N., R. 20 E.,

Sec. 25, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and a portion of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, described as follows:

Commencing at the east quarter corner of sec. 24, T. 12 N., R. 20 E.; thence south 3,683.15 feet, and west, 2,812.13 feet, to the true point of beginning, which lies on the westerly right-of-way line of Nevada State Highway 395, at a point 150 feet left of Engineers' Station 92+76.27 P.O.C.; thence south 32° W., 470 feet, along the northwesterly boundary of the Atencio property; thence south 36° 18'30" E., 725.92 feet, along the southwesterly boundary of the Atencio property; thence south, 622.44 feet, to the approximate center

of section 25; thence west, 1,320 feet, to a point which lies in the East Fork of the Carson River; thence north 34°26'43" E., 784.37 feet, along the approximate center of the river, to a point; thence north 11°30' E., 520 feet, along the middle of the river, to a point; thence north 20°30' W., 480 feet, along the middle of the river, to a point; thence east, 760 feet, along the southerly boundary of the Hjulmand property, to the true point of beginning; sec. 36, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The area contains approximately 230 acres.

ROLLA E. CHANDLER,
Land Office Manager.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7261; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:46 a.m.]

[OR-3225]

OREGON

Notice of Proposed Classification of Public Lands for Multiple-Use Management

JUNE 6, 1968.

1. Pursuant to the Act of September 19, 1964 (43 U.S.C. 1411-18) and to the regulations in 43 CFR Parts 2410 and 2411, it is proposed to classify the public lands within the areas described in paragraph 3 for multiple-use management. As used herein, "public lands" means any lands withdrawn or reserved by Executive Order No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended, or within a grazing district established pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended, which are not otherwise withdrawn or reserved for a Federal use or purpose.

2. Publication of this notice has the effect of segregating (a) all public lands described in paragraph 3 from appropriation only under the agricultural land laws (43 U.S.C., Chs. 7 and 9; 25 U.S.C. sec. 334) and from sales under section 2455 of the Revised Statutes (43 U.S.C. 1171), and (b) the lands described in paragraph 4 are further segregated from appropriation under the mining laws (30 U.S.C., Ch. 2). The lands shall remain open to all other applicable forms of appropriation.

3. The lands proposed to be classified are shown on a map designated "OR 3225, 2411.2 : 36-05 : May 1968," on file in the Prineville District Office, Bureau of Land Management, Prineville, Oreg., and the Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, 729 Northeast Oregon Street, Portland, Oreg. The description of the areas is as follows:

WILLIAMETTE MERIDIAN

CROOK COUNTY

T. 13 S., R. 15 E.,

Secs. 3 to 10, inclusive, and secs. 15 to 32, inclusive.

T. 13 S., R. 16 E.,

Secs. 19 to 21, inclusive, and secs. 28 to 33, inclusive.

T. 13 S., R. 21 E.,

Sec. 31, S $\frac{1}{2}$;Sec. 32, S $\frac{1}{2}$;

T. 14 S., R. 14 E.,

Secs. 5 to 7, inclusive, and secs. 28 to 33, inclusive.

T. 13 S., R. 3 W.,
Secs. 2 to 11, inclusive;
Secs. 14 to 23, inclusive;
Secs. 26 to 36, inclusive.

Tps. 14 S., 15 S., and 16 S., R. 3 W.

T. 1 S., R. 2 W.,

Sec. 31.

T. 2 S., R. 2 W.,

Secs. 6 and 7, inclusive;
Secs. 17 and 20, inclusive;
Secs. 29 to 31, inclusive;
Sec. 32, W $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 3 S., R. 2 W.,

Sec. 5, lots 3 and 4, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 6 to 9, inclusive;
Secs. 16 to 22, inclusive;
Secs. 27 to 34, inclusive.

Tps. 4 S., 5 S., 6 S., 7 S., and 8 S., R. 2 W.

T. 9 S., R. 2 W.,

Secs. 1 to 12, inclusive.

T. 14 S., R. 2 W.,

Secs. 6 to 8, inclusive;
Secs. 14 to 23, inclusive;
Secs. 26 to 36, inclusive.

Tps. 15 S., and 16 S., R. 2 W.

T. 4 S., R. 1 W.,

Secs. 27 to 34, inclusive;
Sec. 35, S $\frac{1}{2}$.

T. 5 S., R. 1 W.,

Secs. 2 to 36, inclusive.

T. 6 S., R. 1 W.,

Secs. 2 to 10, inclusive;
Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive;
Secs. 28 to 33, inclusive.

T. 7 S., R. 1 W.,

Secs. 4 to 8, inclusive;
Secs. 17 to 18, inclusive.

T. 15 S., R. 1 W.,

Secs. 14 to 23, inclusive;
Secs. 25 to 36, inclusive.

T. 16 S., R. 1 W.,

T. 5 S., R. 1 E.,

Sec. 7, inclusive;
Sec. 8, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 17 to 19, inclusive;
Sec. 30.

T. 16 S., R. 1 E.,

Sec. 6, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 7, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 18, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 19, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 30, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$.

The area described contains approximately 1,186,700 acres of public land.

4. As provided in paragraph 1 above, the following lands are further segregated from appropriation under the general mining laws:

BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO
JUMP CREEK FALLS SITE

T. 2 N., R. 5 W.,

Sec. 27, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 28, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 33, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.

This site contains 640 acres.

5. For a period of 30 days from date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, this classification shall be subject to the exercise of administrative review and modification by the Secretary of the Interior as provided for in 43 CFR 2411.2(c).

JOE T. FALLINI,
State Director.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7264; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:46 a.m.]

- T. 14 S., R. 16 E.,
Secs. 1, 2, 11 to 14, inclusive, and secs. 22 to 24, inclusive.
- T. 14 S., R. 20 E.,
Sec. 1;
Sec. 11, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 12;
Sec. 13;
Sec. 23, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 14 S., R. 21 E.,
Secs. 1 to 25, inclusive;
Sec. 26, N $\frac{1}{2}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 27 to 29, inclusive;
Sec. 30, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 31, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 32, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 33;
Sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$, and S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 15 S., R. 14 E.,
Secs. 3 to 10, inclusive, secs. 15 to 22, inclusive, and secs. 28 to 33, inclusive.
- T. 15 S., R. 16 E.,
Secs. 27 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 15 S., R. 17 E.,
Secs. 28 and 29, and secs. 31 to 35, inclusive.
- T. 15 S., R. 21 E.,
Secs. 25 and 36.
- T. 15 S., R. 22 E.,
Sec. 20, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 21 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 15 S., R. 23 E.,
Secs. 19 to 23, inclusive, secs. 25 to 30, inclusive, and secs. 33 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 15 S., R. 24 E.,
Secs. 30 and 36.
- T. 15 S., R. 25 E.,
Sec. 32, S $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 16 S., R. 14 E.,
Secs. 4 to 7, inclusive, secs. 17 to 20, inclusive, and secs. 29 to 34, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 15 E.,
Secs. 1 and 2, secs. 10 to 15 inclusive, secs. 22 to 28, inclusive, and secs. 31 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 16 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 17 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 18 E.,
Secs. 5 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 19 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, inclusive, and secs. 7 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 20 E.,
Sec. 5, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 6 to 8, inclusive, and secs. 13 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 21 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 22 E.,
Secs. 1 to 12, inclusive, secs. 16 to 20, inclusive, and secs. 27 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 23 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, inclusive, secs. 10 to 15, inclusive, secs. 22 to 25, inclusive, and secs. 31 and 32.
- T. 16 S., R. 24 E.,
Secs. 1 and 2, secs. 11 to 14, inclusive, secs. 23 to 26, inclusive, and secs. 35 and 36.
- T. 16 S., R. 25 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 15 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 16 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 17 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 18 E.,
Secs. 1 to 19, inclusive;
Sec. 20, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 21, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 22, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 29, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
- Secs. 30 to 32, inclusive;
Sec. 33, S $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 17 S., R. 19 E.,
Secs. 1 to 18, inclusive;
Sec. 19, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 21, N $\frac{1}{2}$.
- T. 17 S., R. 20 E.,
Secs. 1 to 18, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 21 E.,
Secs. 1 to 18, inclusive, secs. 20 to 26, inclusive, and secs. 35 and 36.
- T. 17 S., R. 22 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 23 E.,
Secs. 4 to 9, inclusive, and secs. 13 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 24 E.,
Secs. 1 to 4, inclusive, and secs. 8 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 25 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 15 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 16 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 17 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 18 E.,
Secs. 29 to 34, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 20 E.,
Sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 26, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 21 E.,
Secs. 1 and 2, and secs. 11 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 22 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 23 E.,
Secs. 1 to 24, inclusive, and secs. 28 to 33, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 24 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 25 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 17 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 18 E.,
Secs. 3 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 20 E.,
Secs. 1 to 5, inclusive, secs. 10 to 15, inclusive, secs. 20 to 29, inclusive, and secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 21 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 22 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 23 E.,
Secs. 4 to 9, inclusive, secs. 16 to 22, inclusive, and secs. 27 to 34, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 24 E.,
Secs. 1 to 15, inclusive, and secs. 22 to 26, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 20 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 21 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 22 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 23 E.,
Secs. 3 to 11, inclusive, and secs. 14 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 24 E.,
Secs. 17 to 20, inclusive, and secs. 29 to 32, inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 21 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 22 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 23 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 24 E.,
Secs. 2 to 10, inclusive, secs. 16 to 21, inclusive, and secs. 28 to 32, inclusive.
- T. 14 S., R. 12 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 14 S., R. 13 E.,
Secs. 1, 2, 7, 12, 18, 19, 29, 30, and 31.
- T. 15 S., R. 11 E.,
Secs. 1 to 18, inclusive, secs. 20 to 29, inclusive, and secs. 34 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 15 S., R. 12 E.,
Secs. 1 to 11, inclusive, and secs. 14 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 15 S., R. 13 E.,
Secs. 1, 12, and 13, secs. 23 to 26, inclusive, and secs. 31 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 11 E.,
Secs. 1 to 5, inclusive, and secs. 8 to 12, inclusive.
- T. 16 S., R. 12 E.,
Secs. 1 to 13, inclusive, and secs. 24, 25, and 36.
- T. 16 S., R. 13 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 12 E.,
Secs. 1 and 12.
- T. 17 S., R. 13 E.,
Secs. 1 to 17, inclusive;
Sec. 18, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 22 to 27, inclusive, and secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 17 S., R. 14 E.,
Secs. 1 to 8, inclusive, secs. 12, 13, and 19, and secs. 26 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 13 E.,
Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive, secs. 10 to 15, inclusive, secs. 20 to 29, inclusive, and secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 18 S., R. 14 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 13 E.,
Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive;
Sec. 4, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 10, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 11, 12, and 13;
Sec. 14, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 24, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 25, NE $\frac{1}{4}$.
- T. 19 S., R. 14 E.,
Secs. 1 to 29, inclusive;
Sec. 30, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 31, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 15 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 19 S., R. 16 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 14 E.,
Secs. 1 to 5, inclusive;
Sec. 8, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 9 to 15, inclusive;
Sec. 16, NE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 22, E $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 23 and 24.
- T. 20 S., R. 15 E.,
Secs. 1 to 18, inclusive;
Sec. 25, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 26, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 35 and 36.
- T. 20 S., R. 16 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 17 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 18 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 20 S., R. 19 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 10 E.,
Secs. 1 to 6, inclusive;
Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 8, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 9 to 16, inclusive, secs. 21 to 28, inclusive, and secs. 33 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 11 E.,
Secs. 6, 7, 18, and 19;
Sec. 20, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 29, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 30 and 31.
- T. 21 S., R. 15 E.,
Secs. 1 and 2;
Sec. 3, E $\frac{1}{2}$, E $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 10, 11, and 12.

DESCHUTES COUNTY

- T. 14 S., R. 11 E.,
Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary
NEW YORK

Extension of Designation of Area
for Emergency Loans

For the purpose of making emergency loans pursuant to section 321 of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1961), it has been determined that in the hereinafter-named counties in the State of New York, natural disasters have caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

5. For a period of 60 days from the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed classification to the District Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 185 East Fourth Street, Prineville, Oreg. 97754.

6. A public hearing on the proposed classification will be held at 2 p.m. on July 9, 1968, at the Prineville District Office, 185 East Fourth Street, Prineville, Oreg.

ARCHIE D. CRAFT,
State Director.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7262; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

| New York | Original designation | First extension | Second extension | Present extension |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Alegany | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Cattaraugus | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Cayuga | 29 F.R. 15287 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Chautauqua | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Columbia | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Dutchess | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Erie | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Genesee | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Greene | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Livingston | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Madison | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Monroe | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Niagara | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Oneida | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Onondaga | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Ontario | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Orange | 29 F.R. 13081 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Orleans | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Oswego | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Putnam | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Schuyler | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Seneca | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Stauben | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Suffolk | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Sullivan | 29 F.R. 13081 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Tompkins | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Ulster | 29 F.R. 13081 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Wayne | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Wyoming | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 13147 | | 32 F.R. 8822 |
| Yates | 29 F.R. 11165 | 30 F.R. 11070 | 31 F.R. 11070 | 32 F.R. 8822 |

- T. 21 S., R. 16 E., Secs. 1 to 15, inclusive; Sec. 17, N½; Sec. 18; Sec. 21, E½; Secs. 22 to 26, inclusive; Sec. 27, NE¼, N½NW¼, SE¼NW¼, NE¼SW¼, S½SW¼, and SE¼; Sec. 28, NW¼NE¼, NW¼SE¼, and S½SE¼; Sec. 33, NE¼NE¼; Sec. 34, N½, SE¼; Secs. 35 and 36.
- T. 21 S., R. 17 E., Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 18 E., Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 19 E., Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 21 S., R. 20 E., Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 22 S., R. 10 E., Secs. 1 to 4, inclusive, secs. 9 to 16, inclusive, secs. 20 to 23, inclusive, sec. 24 W½E½, W½, secs. 25 to 29, inclusive, and secs. 32 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 22 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 6; Sec. 7, W½; Sec. 30, NE¼, W½.
- T. 22 S., R. 16 E., Secs. 1 and 2; Sec. 3, NE¼; Sec. 10, NE¼, S½; Secs. 11 to 15, inclusive; Sec. 16, E½; Sec. 22, N½, SE¼; Secs. 23, 24, 25, and 36.
- T. 22 S., R. 17 E., Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 22 S., R. 18 E., Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 22 S., R. 19 E., Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 22 S., R. 20 E., Secs. 1 to 36, inclusive.
- T. 22 S., R. 21 E., Secs. 1 to 10, inclusive.
- T. 22 S., R. 22 E., Secs. 1 to 6, inclusive, secs. 8 to 17, inclusive, and secs. 21 to 24, inclusive.
- T. 22 S., R. 23 E., Secs. 5 to 8, inclusive, and secs. 17 to 20, inclusive.

The areas described aggregate approximately 889,500 acres of public land.

4. As provided in paragraph 2 the following described public lands, which are a part of the lands described in paragraph 3, are further segregated from location under the general mining laws:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
CROOK COUNTY

- T. 16 S., R. 15 E., Secs. 1, 12, and 13.
- T. 16 S., R. 16 E., Secs. 18, 20, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 34.
- T. 17 S., R. 16 E., Secs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10.
- T. 15 S., R. 22 E., Sec. 20, S½; Secs. 21 and 28; Sec. 29, W½; Sec. 31, NE¼, W½; Secs. 32 and 33.
- T. 16 S., R. 21 E., Secs. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 26, and 34.
- T. 16 S., R. 22 E., Secs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 18.

The areas described aggregate approximately 20,360 acres of public land.

Pursuant to the authority set forth above, emergency loans will not be made in the above-named counties after June 30, 1969, except to applicants who previously received emergency or special livestock loan assistance and who can qualify under established policies and procedures.

Done at Washington, D.C., this 14th day of June 1968.

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7296; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:49 a.m.]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
STATE OF IDAHO

Proposed Agreement for Assumption
of Certain AEC Regulatory Authority

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission is publishing for public comment, prior to action thereon, a proposed agreement received from the Governor of the State of Idaho for the assumption of certain of the

Commission's regulatory authority pursuant to section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

A resumé, prepared by the State of Idaho and summarizing the State's proposed program for control over sources of radiation, is set forth below as an appendix to this notice. A copy of the program, including proposed Idaho regulations, is available for public inspection in the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D.C., or may be obtained by writing to the Director, Division of State and License Relations, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545. All interested persons desiring to submit comments and suggestions for the consideration of the Commission in connection with the proposed agreement should send them, in triplicate, to the Secretary, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545, Attention: Chief, Public Proceedings Branch, within 30 days after initial publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Exemptions from the Commission's regulatory authority which would implement this proposed agreement, as well

as other agreements which may be entered into under section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, were published as Part 150 of the Commission's regulations in FEDERAL REGISTER issuances of February 14, 1962, 27 F.R. 1351; September 22, 1965, 30 F.R. 12069; and March 19, 1966, 31 F.R. 4668. In reviewing this proposed agreement, interested persons should also consider the aforementioned exemptions.

Dated at Germantown, Md., this 11th day of June 1968.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

W. B. McCool,
Secretary.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE STATE OF IDAHO FOR DISCONTINUANCE OF CERTAIN COMMISSION REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THE STATE PURSUANT TO SECTION 274 OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

Whereas, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) is authorized under section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (hereinafter referred to as the Act) to enter into agreements with the Governor of any State providing for discontinuance of the regulatory authority of the Commission within the State under Chapters 6, 7, and 8, and section 161 of the Act with respect to byproduct materials, source materials, and special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass; and

Whereas, the Governor of the State of Idaho is authorized under sections 39-3001 through 39-3019, Idaho Code (as passed by the Legislature in 1967) to enter into this agreement with the Commission; and

Whereas, the Governor of the State of Idaho certified on May 28, 1968, that the State of Idaho (hereinafter referred to as the State) has a program for the control of radiation hazards adequate to protect the public health and safety with respect to the materials within the State covered by this agreement, and that the State desires to assume regulatory responsibility for such materials; and

Whereas, the Commission found on _____ that the program of the State for the regulation of the materials covered by this agreement is compatible with the Commission's program for the regulation of such materials and is adequate to protect the public health and safety; and

Whereas, the State and the Commission recognize the desirability and importance of cooperation between the Commission and the State in the formulation of standards for protection against hazards of radiation and in assuring that State and Commission programs for protection against hazards of radiation will be coordinated and compatible; and

Whereas, the Commission and the State recognize the desirability of reciprocal recognition of licenses and exemption from licensing of those materials subject to this agreement; and

Whereas, this agreement is entered into pursuant to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended;

Now, therefore, it is hereby agreed between the Commission and the Governor of the State, acting in behalf of the State, as follows:

ARTICLE I. Subject to the exceptions provided in Articles II, III, and IV, the Commission shall discontinue, as of the effective date of this agreement, the regulatory au-

thority of the Commission in the State under Chapters 6, 7, and 8, and section 161 of the Act with respect to the following materials:

- A. Byproduct materials;
- B. Source materials; and
- C. Special nuclear materials in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass.

ART. II. This agreement does not provide for discontinuance of any authority and the Commission shall retain authority and responsibility with respect to regulation of:

A. The construction and operation of any production or utilization facility;

B. The export from or import into the United States of byproduct, source, or special nuclear material, or of any production or utilization facility;

C. The disposal into the ocean or sea of byproduct, source, or special nuclear waste materials as defined in regulations or orders of the Commission;

D. The disposal of such other byproduct, source, or special nuclear material as the Commission from time to time determines by regulation or order should, because of the hazards or potential hazards thereof, not be so disposed of without a license from the Commission.

ART. III. Notwithstanding this agreement, the Commission may from time to time by rule, regulation, or order, require that the manufacturer, processor, or producer of any equipment, device, commodity, or other product containing source, byproduct, or special nuclear material shall not transfer possession or control of such product except pursuant to a license or an exemption from licensing issued by the Commission.

ART. IV. This agreement shall not affect the authority of the Commission under subsection 161 b or 1 of the Act to issue rules, regulations, or orders to protect the common defense and security, to protect restricted data or to guard against the loss or diversion of special nuclear material.

ART. V. The Commission will use its best efforts to cooperate with the State and other agreement States in the formulation of standards and regulatory programs of the State and the Commission for protection against hazards of radiation and to assure that State and Commission programs for protection against hazards of radiation will be coordinated and compatible. The State will use its best efforts to cooperate with the Commission and other agreement States in the formulation of standards and regulatory programs of the State and the Commission for protection against hazards of radiation and to assure that the State's program will continue to be compatible with the program of the Commission for the regulation of like materials. The State and the Commission will use their best efforts to keep each other informed of proposed changes in their respective rules and regulations and licensing, inspection, and enforcement policies and criteria, and to obtain the comments and assistance of the other party thereon.

ART. VI. The Commission and the State agree that it is desirable to provide for reciprocal recognition of licenses for the materials listed in Article I licensed by the other party or by any agreement State. Accordingly, the Commission and the State agree to use their best efforts to develop appropriate rules, regulations, and procedures by which such reciprocity will be accorded.

ART. VII. The Commission, upon its own initiative after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State, or upon request of the Governor of the State, may terminate or suspend this agreement and reassert the licensing and regulatory authority vested in it under the Act if the Commission finds that such termination or suspension is required to protect the public health and safety.

ART. VIII. This Agreement shall become effective on October 1, 1968, and shall remain in effect unless, and until such time as it is terminated pursuant to Article VII.

Done at _____, in triplicate, this _____ day of _____

FOR THE ATOMIC
ENERGY COMMISSION

FOR THE STATE OF IDAHO

FOREWORD

The Governor, on behalf of the State of Idaho, is authorized to enter into agreements with the Federal Government providing for discontinuance of certain of the Federal Government's responsibilities with respect to sources of ionizing radiation. This authority is granted in section 39-3009 of the Idaho Code as amended in 1967.

The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) is authorized to enter into an agreement with the governor of a State whereby the Commission may transfer to the State certain licensing and regulatory control of byproduct material, source material, and special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass. This authority is found in section 274b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended.

This document briefly describes some of the past activities and accomplishments of the Radiological Health Program within the Idaho Department of Health in the control and regulation of ionizing radiation for the protection of the State's citizens. Proposed programs, staffing, equipment, and facilities are presented for the assumption of additional responsibilities with respect to sources of ionizing radiation, as well as supporting information on authority, regulation, and organization.

HISTORY

Introduction. The Idaho Department of Health's involvement in radiation control activities began in 1954. In that year the Department established recommended standards pertaining to fluoroscopic shoe-fitting devices and, through a voluntary educational inspection program, the use of these machines was discontinued in Idaho.

In 1958 the State Board of Health adopted general regulations covering the control, regulation, and registration of radioactive materials and radiation machines. The use of ionizing radiation in the healing arts was specifically exempted in these regulations, thereby essentially limiting the regulations to industrial and other nonmedical uses of ionizing radiation. In 1959 a voluntary survey of dental X-ray machines was initiated. Approximately two-thirds of these machines in Idaho were surveyed during 1959 and 1960.

In 1961 the 36th Session of the Idaho Legislature enacted the Radiation Control Act. This enabling legislation delegated to the Department of Health and the Department of Labor the responsibility of adopting regulations and standards for radiation protection, and required the registration of all sources of radiation located within the State. In addition, the legislation authorized the Governor to enter into negotiations with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for the assumption of the control and regulation by the State of certain radioactive materials presently under Federal jurisdiction. While regulations and standards for radiation control were being considered and drafted, the X-ray surveillance program was conducted on a voluntary basis. Also, the Department of Health began acquiring laboratory equipment for conducting certain radiological analyses.

In 1963 an Environmental Radiological Surveillance Network was established throughout various areas of the State and consisted of stations for the collection of air, water, milk, and precipitation samples.

After 3½ years and two public hearings, regulations were prepared by the Idaho Department of Health with assistance from the Governor's Committee on Atomic Energy and Radiation Hazards, and presented to and adopted by the Idaho State Board of Health in September 1964. These regulations covered the use of sources of radiation and required the registration of radiation machines and of the users of radioactive materials in the State of Idaho. With the adoption of the 1964 regulations, a program was begun for surveying the remainder of the X-ray machines in the State and for the registration of all sources of radiation.

In 1967 the 39th session of the Idaho Legislature enacted legislation which established the Idaho Nuclear Energy Commission and designated the Idaho State Board of Health as the State Radiation Control Agency. This new legislation, which superseded the 1961 Radiation Control Act, also authorized the governor to enter into an agreement with the Federal Government for the transfer of the control and regulation of certain radioactive materials. The Idaho Nuclear Energy Commission was to be the focal point in the State government for coordination of the promotion and development of nuclear energy for peaceful and productive purposes in Idaho. The Idaho State Board of Health is responsible for the protection of the occupational and public health and safety with regard to ionizing radiation.

X-ray program. The voluntary dental X-ray survey of 1959-60 covered approximately two-thirds of the dentists in Idaho. Of the 283 dentists contacted, 195 voluntarily requested surveys of their equipment. The survey of the dental installations consisted of (1) a visual check of the overall condition of the equipment; (2) a determination as to the adequacy of the beam filtration and collimation; (3) discussion of X-ray radiographic techniques; and (4) assessment of levels of radiation in various areas within the dental office.

In 1962, while anticipating the adoption of radiation control regulations, a follow-up survey was initiated for all dental X-ray units, including those that were previously surveyed. The reason initial efforts dealt with dental X-ray equipment was because of the dental profession's interest in radiation protection which had been fostered by the cooperative efforts of the Idaho Dental Society and the Dental Health Section of the Idaho Department of Health. It was also felt that follow-up inspections would give valuable information as to compliance with recommendations for radiation protection, and also aid in formulating the required frequency of visits in order to maintain a continuing upgrading of radiation protection techniques. Also during this survey, preregistration information was obtained about each X-ray unit inspected.

With the adoption of the 1964 regulations, physical surveys of other than dental X-ray installations were started on a routine basis. Fifty-two hospitals, with a total of 165 X-ray units, have been surveyed and written reports submitted to the persons in charge of the hospitals. Also, approximately 70 medical radiographic units have been surveyed in the offices of physicians and veterinarians. Inspections of these facilities have been conducted in a similar manner, as were those for the dental X-ray units. However, because of the larger energy output of the medical X-ray machines, a more detailed inspection was made of the shielding characteristics of the facilities. Six industrial X-ray installations have been surveyed with the protection

of the operators of primary concern in most of these surveys.

Radioactive materials. While inspecting X-ray equipment in hospitals and medical offices, inquiries were also made as to whether or not radioactive materials were used. If radioactive materials were present, information was obtained as to the types of isotopes used and the maximum amount of each isotope that would be on hand at any one time. This information was used for radioactive material registration which became effective in 1964. The storage and use of the radioactive materials were reviewed with the person(s) in responsible charge. Using survey instruments, the working areas were monitored to determine levels of radioactivity. In some instances wipe tests were made in laboratory working areas and the swabs analyzed in our radiological health laboratory. This nonroutine inspection of radioactive materials was not confined to radium. All isotopes used, whether or not they were licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission, were included in the registration and inspection program. Two special radium surveys are currently being made.

A survey of bank safety-deposit boxes for unshielded radioisotopes, particularly radium, was started in 1965 and is continuing. There is the possibility, as was found in other parts of the country, that radium left in estates after the death of some members of the medical profession would turn up in safety-deposit boxes, presenting a hazard to those people working nearby. In the 60 banks and savings and loan companies surveyed thus far, no sources have been found.

Surveys have also been conducted of some of the liquid waste effluents from the phosphate industries in Southeastern Idaho. Initial results indicated that these effluents contained considerable quantities of radium-226, as did the receiving streams and shallow wells in the vicinity of the operations. A sampling program has been carried out by the Radiological Health Section with the Southwestern Radiological Health Laboratory in Las Vegas doing the radium analyses. This program is continuing at the present time.

When inspections are made of licensees in Idaho by members of the Atomic Energy Commission's regional office in Denver, every effort is made to have staff members of the Radiological Health Section accompany the inspectors on their visit. This procedure has been followed whenever possible since 1960. These inspections covered not only users within the healing arts, but also industrial applications of radioactive materials.

Environmental surveillance. In 1963 an Environmental Surveillance Network was established throughout the State. The network now consists of nine stations. Five of these stations submit daily air particulate samples, six collect precipitation samples, and six routinely submit milk samples for radioanalysis. Currently, participation is also maintained in the Public Health Service National Air Surveillance Network and the offsite air surveillance network conducted by the Public Health Service out of Las Vegas, Nev. Also, special milk samples are collected from 11 selected dairies in the State and sent to the Public Health Service Laboratory in Las Vegas whenever this special network is alerted. Additional surveillance is being conducted on surface and ground waters in various sections of the State to provide basic background information. Location of three Atomic Energy Commission nuclear energy facilities either in Idaho or adjacent States, and the advent of nuclear power facilities, point toward an active future for this program.

A radiological laboratory was included in the new State Health Laboratory built in 1965. At the present time the Laboratories

Division is furnishing a chemist to handle the radiological analyses. The wet chemistry facilities of the radiological laboratory are quite sufficient. A vacuum hood and electric muffle furnace are also provided. A separate room is provided for the counting equipment. This equipment consists of a low background alpha-beta particle counting system with automatic sample changer and print out, an internal gas proportional counter, and a single-channel gamma analyzer with a 3" x 3" NaI crystal scintillation detector with an X-Y plotter.

Radiation emergencies. A Department of Health radiological emergency team was formed in 1963. The function of the team was not only to assist in protecting the public in any radiological emergency, but also to handle other nonradiation type emergencies which involve public health and safety. The emergency team was composed of four staff members, each one having two backup replacements. An attempt was made to have one person with radiological health training on the team, along with a physician and a chemist and a public health engineer, all of whom had knowledge of radiation monitoring. An emergency kit was prepared with all the apparatus and radiation surveying equipment which could be useful in emergency situations. Due to departures of personnel from the Department and educational leaves, the emergency team is presently being reorganized.

The Federal Radiological Assistance Team Network notifies the Department of Health when any accidents occur involving radioactive materials. In the same way they would be notified if the Department of Health is the first to gain knowledge of such an accident. State Law Enforcement personnel and County Sheriffs are also instructed to notify the nearest Radiological Assistance Team, and also the Department of Health.

Organization, Staffing, and Responsibility

The State government and Idaho Department of Health organization for the purpose of regulation of sources of ionizing radiation is illustrated in Figure 1.¹

The Idaho Nuclear Energy Commission is appointed by the governor and consists of five members. The Commission is to be the focal point in the State government for coordination of the promotion and development of nuclear energy for peaceful and productive purposes in the State. It is to provide evaluation, review and coordination of the activities of the State departments relating to nuclear energy.

The Radiological Health Advisory Committee is appointed by the Board of Health and has five members, all of whom are knowledgeable and active in the use of ionizing radiation and are well qualified in aspects of radiation protection. Four of the committee members are physicians licensed in Idaho—two of the physicians being radiologists—and the fifth member is a certified health physicist. The committee is to be advisory to the Board in connection with its responsibilities as the State radiation control agency, and, also more directly, to be advisory to the Radiological Health Section in matters concerning licensing of users of radioactive materials and the registration of radiation producing machines in the medical profession.

By legislative mandate, the Idaho State Board of Health was delegated to have the sole responsibility for the control and regulation of radiation in the State. However, close liaison will be maintained with other State Departments such as Law Enforcement, Highways, Labor, Mines, etc., so that any

¹ Figure 1 filed as part of the original document.

possible radiation hazards can be brought to the attention of the Department of Health as quickly as possible.

The Radiological Health Section is located in the Engineering and Sanitation Division of the Idaho Department of Health. Radiological health activities involve other sectional and divisional disciplines of the Department of Health, thereby requiring close cooperation with these offices. One of these is the Hospital Facilities Division, which has the responsibility of licensing hospitals and nursing homes in the State. The hospital licensing requirements on X-ray facilities are met when the Radiological Health Section issues a satisfactory report on these facilities. The Radiological Health Section will continue to register and will begin licensing appropriate sources of radiation in these facilities. Inspectors of the Hospital Facilities staff are also quite helpful in bringing to the attention of the Radiological Health Section questionable uses of sources of radiation. The Dental Health Section of the Child Health Division is helpful as a liaison between the dental profession and the radiological health programs. The Preventive Medicine Division assists in a similar way with the medical profession. The sections of Water Pollution Control, Air Pollution Control, Industrial Hygiene, and Milk and Food—all within the Engineering and Sanitation Division—and the Laboratories Division assist greatly in environmental radiological surveillance activities through the collection and analysis of environmental samples.

Legal services are provided by the State Attorney General's office. Data processing is available from the Bureau of Vital Statistics and Data Processing Section of the Department of Health.

The present functional organization which deals with radiological health consists of the part- and full-time services of five people. They are: (1) One half-time public health engineer who is the Radiological Control Officer and Chief of the Radiological Health Section; (2) one full-time public health engineer; (3) one full-time radiological health specialist; (4) a part-time radiochemist, and (5) a part-time secretary. Budget requests have been made for a full-time radiochemist and a full-time secretary.

Other personnel of the department staff are involved on a part-time basis, with administrative duties, additional clerical duties, and assignment to the Radiological Emergency Team.

REGULATORY PROCEDURES AND POLICY

Licensing and Registration

The Idaho radiation control program extends to all sources of radiation. The regulations require licensing of all radioactive materials and registration of all radiation-producing machines except such sources as may be specifically exempted from these requirements in accordance with the regulations.

Licensing procedures and criteria will be consistent with those of the Atomic Energy Commission as provided in Part B of the Rules and Regulations for the Control of Radiation in the State of Idaho.

General licenses are effective by regulation without the filing of applications with the Department or the issuance of licensing documents. General licenses are issued for specified materials under specified conditions when it is determined that the issuance of specific licenses is not necessary to protect the public and occupational health and safety. Specific licenses or amendments thereto are issued upon review and approval of an application. A specific licensing document will be issued to named persons and will incorporate appropriate conditions and expiration date. Prelicensing inspections will be conducted when appropriate.

The Department, when it determines such to be appropriate, will request the advice of

the Radiological Health Advisory Committee, or appropriate members thereof, with respect to any matter pertaining to a license application, or to criteria for reviewing applications.

All applications for nonroutine medical uses of radioactive materials will be referred for advice and consultation to those members of the Radiological Health Advisory Committee who have appropriate training and experience in nonroutine human uses of radioactive materials, or to the Atomic Energy Commission's Advisory Committee on the medical use of isotopes. Appropriate research protocols will be required as part of an application. The Department will maintain knowledge of current developments, techniques and procedures for medical uses applicable to the licensing program through continuing contact and information exchange with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and other agreement states.

The registration program will be a continuation of the current activity except that (a) all radiation machines will be subject to the applicable provisions of the regulations, and (b) radium and accelerator-produced radionuclides which were formerly registered must now be licensed.

Inspection

Inspections for the purpose of evaluating radiation safety and determining compliance with appropriate regulations and provisions of licenses will be conducted as needed.

Inspection frequency will be based upon the extent of the hazard-potential and experience with the particular facility. It is expected that all specific licensees will be inspected at least once each year. The following frequency is anticipated:

| Use of classification | Usual inspection frequency |
|---|----------------------------|
| Industrial radiography: | |
| Fixed installations. | Once each 6 months. |
| Mobile operations. | Do. |
| All commercial waste disposal operations. | Do. |
| Broad licenses—industrial, medical, or academic. | Once each 6-12 months. |
| Other specific licenses—industrial, medical, or academic. | Once each 12 months. |

Inspections will be made by prearrangement with the licensee or may be unannounced at reasonable times, as the Department, in its judgment, determines to be most constructive. Consultation visits will be made frequently in the early years of the licensing and compliance program in order to establish understanding and cooperation.

Inspections will include the observation of pertinent facilities, operators, and equipment; a review of use procedures, radiation safety practices and user qualifications; a review of records of radiation surveys, personnel exposure, and receipt and disposition of licensed materials—all as appropriate to the scope and conditions of the license and applicable regulations. In addition, independent measurements will be made as appropriate.

At the start and conclusion of an inspection, personal contact will be made at management-level whenever possible. Following the inspections, results will be discussed with the licensee management.

Investigations will be made of all reported or alleged incidents to determine the conditions and exposures incident thereto and to determine the steps taken for correction, cleanup, and the prevention of similar incidents in the future.

Radiological assistance in the form of monitoring, liaison with appropriate authorities and recommendations for area security and cleanup will be available from the Department.

Reports will be prepared covering each inspection or investigation. The reports will be reviewed by the Radiological Control Officer.

Compliance and Enforcement

The status of compliance with regulations, registration, or license conditions will be determined through inspections and evaluations of inspection reports.

When there are items of noncompliance, the licensee will be so informed at the time of inspection. When the items are minor and the licensee agrees at the time of inspection to correct them, written notice at the completion of the inspection will list the items of noncompliance, confirm corrections made at the time, and inform the person that a review of other corrective action will be made at the next inspection.

Where items of noncompliance of a more serious nature occur, the licensee will be informed by letter of the items of noncompliance and required to reply within a stated time as to the corrective action taken and the date completed. Assurance of corrective action will be determined by a followup inspection or at the time of the next regular inspection.

Upon request by the licensee, the terms and conditions of a license may be amended, consistent with the Act or regulations, to meet changing conditions in operations or to remedy technicalities of noncompliance of a minor nature. The Department may amend, suspend or revoke a license in the event of continuing refusal of the licensee to comply with terms and conditions of the license, the Act or regulations, or failure to take adequate action concerning items of noncompliance. Prior to such action, the Department shall notify the licensee of its intent to amend, suspend or revoke the license and provide the opportunity for a hearing.

The Department will use its best efforts to attain compliance through cooperation and education. Only in instances where real or potential hazards exist, or cases of repeated noncompliance or willful violation will the full legal procedures normally be employed.

Where the Department finds that the public health, safety or welfare imperatively requires emergency action, and incorporates such findings in its order, it may summarily suspend the license pending proceedings for revocation which shall be promptly instituted and determined upon request of any interested person.

In the event of an emergency relating to any source of ionizing radiation which endangers the public peace, health, or safety, the Department shall have the authority to issue such orders for the protection of the public health and safety as may be appropriate, including orders to lay an embargo upon or impound radioactive materials and other sources of ionizing radiation in the possession of any person who is not equipped to observe or falls to observe the provisions of the Act or any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder.

Effective Date of License Transfer

Any person who, on the effective date of the agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission, possesses a license issued by the Federal Government shall be deemed to possess a like license issued under sections 39-3001 through 39-3019, Idaho Code (as passed by the Legislature in 1967), which shall expire either 90 days after the receipt from the Department of a notice of expiration of such license, or on the date of expiration specified in the Federal license, whichever is earlier.

Rules of Administration, Practice, and Procedure

The Idaho State Board of Health, pursuant to the authority granted in Title 39, Chapter 1, Idaho Code, and in compliance

with Title 67, Chapter 52, Idaho Code, adopted rules of practice and procedure governing administrative procedures with reference to promulgation of rules and regulations, conducting of hearings, appeals, proceedings, decisions, and orders, etc., by resolution of February 3, 1966. These rules provide for:

1. Due notice to interested persons and opportunity to present data or views either orally or in writing prior to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of any rule.

2. Adoption or amendment of rules in emergency situations without observance of the normal requirements of notice and hearing, upon a finding by the Department that immediate action is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare.

3. Petition to the Department requesting the promulgation, amendment, or repeal of any rule.

4. Declaratory judgment procedure available on petition by proper party to determine validity of statute, rule, or final decision of Department.

5. Right to hearing after reasonable notice in a case in which legal rights, duties or privileges of specific parties are required by law or constitutional right to be determined.

6. Judicial review in the district court by any person aggrieved by a final decision of the Department, and appeal to the State supreme court for review of a final judgment of the district court.

Compatibility and Reciprocity

The Idaho State Board of Health has adopted rules and regulations for the control of radiation which are consistent with those of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and those of the other agreement States. In promulgating rules and regulations, the Board has, insofar as practicable, avoided requiring dual licensing and has provided for reciprocal recognition of other State and Federal licenses.

Routine staff meetings will be conducted involving all members of the division who are involved with the radiological health program to determine and maintain compatible programs with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and other agreement States. Periodic internal evaluation exercises will be conducted concerning all phases of the program. Written reports, inspection reports, records, and statistics will be compatible with the current Atomic Energy Commission program.

RADIATION SURVEY AND LABORATORY RESOURCES

Monitoring and Survey Instruments:

Rate Meters:

Alpha Detection:

1—Eberline PAC-ISA Portable Alpha Scintillation Counter.

1—Juno Model 3 (Alpha Beta and Gamma).

Beta-Gamma Detection:

1—Tracer Lab Cutie Pie Model SE-IF.

2—Nucor Model CS 40A.

2—THYAC II Model 489.

1—THYAC III Model 490.

1—Radector Victoreen Model AGB-50B-SR.

Integrating Meters:

Condenser R Meters:

2—Model 570 with medium energy chambers from 0.25R to 25R.

Dosimeters:

1—CDV 756 Charger with 4 Model 610 and 4 Model 611 Dosimeters.

Air Sampling Equipment:

5—Gelman Air Samplers located at various locations throughout the State.

1—Portable Air Pump, Gelman.

USPHS and AEC have networks established throughout the State.

X-Ray Survey Kit:

Radiation Emergency Kit:

The Radiological Health Section of the Division of Engineering and Sanitation has its own laboratory for preparation and counting of environmental samples.

Laboratory Equipment includes:

1—Beckman Wide Beta Counter.

a. Beckman Lister Printer.

1—PHA-18 Single Channel Analyzer.

a. 3 x 3 NaI Crystal.

b. Photo-Mul 15050.

c. Lead Detector Shield.

d. X-Y Recorder N.M.C.

2—Internal Proportional Counter.

PC-3B and Scaler.

NMC Model PCC 10A.

Accessory equipment for the instrumentation includes gas regulators, transformers, ion exchange resins, and calibration sources, etc.

The department has capabilities of contracting additional services from the AEC National Testing Site at Idaho Falls, Idaho, and the Southwestern Radiological Health Laboratory at Las Vegas, Nev.

STAFF

MELVIN D. ALSAGER

RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL OFFICER

Education and Training

B.S. Chemical Engineering, University of Idaho, 1958.

M.E. Civil Engineering (Radiological Health), Oklahoma University, 1964.

Basic Radiological Health USPHS (2 weeks).

Medical X-ray Protection, USPHS (2 weeks).

Occupational Radiological Protection, USPHS.

AEC Orientation Course in Practice and Procedures of Licensing and Regulations, Bethesda.

Experience and Related Activity

Idaho Department of Health, Engineering & Sanitation Division.

Public Health Engineer, 1958-62.

Radiological Health Officer, 1962-present.

Responsibility for the development and administration of the Radiological Health program for the State of Idaho.

Ex-Officio member of the Idaho Nuclear Energy Commission.

Registered Professional Engineer in Idaho, 1963.

JERRY L. YODER

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEER

Education and Training

Pre-Engineering, Morningside College, Sioux City, 1959.

B.S. Civil Engineering, Iowa State University, 1962.

M.E. Civil Engineering (Radiological Health), Oklahoma University, 1965.

Basic Radiological Health, USPHS.

Occupational Radiation Protection, USPHS.

Medical X-ray Protection, USPHS.

Emergency Radiological Procedures, USPHS.

AEC Orientation Course in Practices and Procedures of Licensing and Regulations, Bethesda.

Health Physics Course, AEC, Oak Ridge, 1968.

Experience and Related Activity

USPHS, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, 1962-64, State Assignee Working in State Radiological Health.

Idaho Department of Health, Engineering & Sanitation Division, Public Health Engineer, 1964 to present. Responsibility for carrying out functions of State Radiological Health Program, including registration and inspection of sources of radiation and the implementation of a radiological environmental surveillance program.

Registered Professional Engineer in Idaho,

1968.

Member of Conference on Radiological Health.

Member of the Health Physics Society.

C. NEWELL MAUGHAN

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH SPECIALIST II

Education and Training

B.S. Public Health, Chemistry Minor, Utah State University, 1961.

M.S. Health Physics (Sponsored by USPHS Traineeship), North Dakota State University, 1967.

USPHS:

Radium Hazards and Control, N.D.S.U., North Dakota, 1967.

Medical X-Ray Protection, Southwestern Radiological Health Laboratory, 1968.

Civil Defense:

Radiological Monitoring Training Course, California, 1962.

Civil Defense for Food & Drug Officials, F.D.A., Idaho, 1963.

Experience and Related Activity

City-County Health Department, Boise, Idaho, 1961-64, Sanitarian for Air Monitoring and Civil Defense Activities.

Nevada State Health Department, 1964-66, Environmental Health, including Radiological Health Program in five counties surrounding the Nevada Test Site. Was involved with Environmental Surveillance with the USPHS around the site.

Idaho State Radiological Health Program, 1967 to present, Radiological Health Specialist.

ROBERT D. FUNDERBURG

CHEMIST I

Education and Training

B.S. Idaho State University, 1966, Chemistry (Radiological).

USPHS Basic Radiological Health, 1966, Southwestern Radiological Health Laboratory.

Experience and Related Activity

Kerr-McGee, Chemical Analyst (Research Project) 1966.

Idaho State Department of Health, 1966 to present, Radiological Health Program.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE REGULATORY CONTROL OF RADIATION

The following classifications have been submitted by the Board of Health for the approval of the Idaho Personnel Commission. The stated qualifications reflect minimum requirements for personnel in existing and planned radiological health program activities.

Radiological Health Specialist I.

Radiological Health Specialist II.

Radiological Health Specialist III.

Radiological Health Specialist IV.

Pay Group 53 610-742.

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH SPECIALIST I

Definition:

Under close supervision, to perform duties related to the detection, measurement, and evaluation of radiation exposure as part of the radiological health program, and to perform related work as required.

Duties:

To make routine field studies and investigations which are conducted as part of the radiological health programs; to assist in making radiation safety surveys of radiation producing machines and of installations using radioactive materials; to perform radiation monitoring in the field by using portable

instruments such as Geiger-Muller counters, ionization chambers, and scintillation-type survey meters, and in the laboratory by operating radiation counting equipment; to assist in the care and maintenance of air sampling and radiation monitoring equipment; to assist in the preparation of reports and tabulation of data.

Minimum Qualifications:

A. Education and Experience.
Bachelor Degree involving major study in engineering, physics, chemistry or a related physical science. Experience none.

B. Knowledge, Skill, and Ability.
General knowledge of the principles of physics, chemistry, biology, and mathematics. Skill in the operation of mechanical and electronic equipment and the ability to learn and apply the principles of radiation protection, and to use basic radiation detection equipment.

Pay Group 62 706-858.

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH SPECIALIST III

Definition:

Under general supervision, to perform advanced technical radiological work dealing with the investigation, surveillance, and control of sources of radiation, and to perform related duties as required.

Duties:

In some instances to supervise the activities of subordinate Radiological Health Specialists in conducting surveys and investigations as required by the program; to inspect medical fluoroscopic and therapeutic equipment; to inspect medical, dental, and industrial radiographic equipment, and any other radiation machines; to observe the procedures used by the operators of radiation producing equipment, dark room technicians, processors, and others, and recommend improvement; to determine the adequacy of radiation shielding and interview personnel regarding their compliance with safe and proper practices in the use of ionizing radiation; to conduct inspection of premises, records, and operations of licensed users of radioactive materials and determine the status of their compliance with terms of their licenses; to provide detailed information on the laws and regulations regarding standards for protection against radiation; to instruct radioisotope technicians and licensees on safe methods of storage, handling, and disposal of sealed and unsealed sources of ionizing radiation; and to maintain records on all users of radiological equipment and prepare reports on all investigations.

Minimum Qualifications:

A. Education and Experience.
Bachelor degree involving major study in engineering, physics, chemistry, or a related physical science and 2 years full-time experience in radiological health; graduate work in radiological health, plus experience in related public health work may be substituted for the required radiological health experience.

B. Knowledge, Skill, and Ability.
Extensive knowledge of modern developments in techniques of clinical radiography including the less common procedures, the effects of voltage, current and filtration on radiographic results, the effects of film processing variables. Considerable knowledge of industrial and medical uses of radioactive isotopes. Ability to interpret radiological rules and regulations, establish and maintain cooperative relationships with individuals and groups, analyze situations accurately and take effective action, speak and

write effectively and be willing to travel extensively within the State.
Pay Group 71 817-992.

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH SPECIALIST III

Definition:

Under direction, to be responsible for performing professional work in health physics, and to assist in the planning, organizing, and directing of a statewide radiological health program, and to perform related duties as required.

Duties:

To perform responsible professional and supervisory work in radiological health; to assist in developing State requirements for the control and regulation of sources of radiation; to conduct comprehensive environmental surveys and instruct others in techniques and instrumentation used in collecting environmental samples and preparing them for analysis; to analyze radiological health data taken from such samples and identify types of isotopes detected; to investigate radiation hazards, calculate activity concentrations and make dosimetric calculations; to determine whether radiation levels are within permissible levels; to plan and organize the procedures and operations required for handling emergencies involving possible exposure of persons to radiation; to operate, calibrate, and maintain radiation detection instruments; to review, evaluate, and make suggestions for proposed layouts, equipment, and facilities for the control of radiation hazards; to assist in planning and carrying out in-service radiological health training of state and local health department staffs; to work with personnel of universities, Federal agencies, State agencies, and others in organizing and coordinating technical training; to develop public information for radiological health activities; to prepare talks and reports on radiological health for interested professional and lay groups; and to prepare technical reports covering radiological health activities.

Minimum Qualifications:

A. Education and Experience.
Bachelor degree involving major study in engineering, physics, chemistry, or a related physical science, plus satisfactory completion of at least 1 year of graduate work with emphasis in radiological health or equivalent training in radiological health, and at least 2 years of responsible experience in radiological health, including advanced technical assignments or a satisfactory equivalent combination of experience and training.

B. Knowledge, Skill, and Ability.
Thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of health physics and radiation protection; considerable knowledge of biological effects of ionizing radiation, and atomic and nuclear physics; considerable knowledge of radioactive waste disposal techniques and procedures; working knowledge of radiological ecology and radiochemistry; ability to plan, conduct, and correlate technical investigations of radiological health hazards; ability to prepare technical reports and correspondence; ability to deal with public and other officials and promote public relations; judgment and skill in radiological health techniques and practices, and a high degree of initiative and resourcefulness in solving difficult radiological health problems.

Pay Group 72 901-1094.

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH SPECIALIST IV

Definition:

Under administrative direction, with considerable latitude for independent judgment, performs professional work in health physics and assists in planning, organizing and

directing a statewide radiological health program to protect the public health and safety against radiation hazards in the development and utilization of radiation sources for peaceful purposes; does related work as required.

Duties:

To develop and assume administrative responsibility for assigned programs in the field of radiological health; to assist in the organization and direction of the technological functions of the Radiological Health Section; to survey, identify and evaluate health hazards associated with the manufacture, use, handling, transportation, storage, or disposal of radiation sources, such as radioactive materials or X-ray machines; to provide technological services to other State agencies and to local health departments in matters pertaining to radiological health; to act for the Chief of the Radiological Health Section in his absence; to assist in developing State requirements for radiation protection; to conduct comprehensive environmental surveys and instruct others in techniques and instrumentation used in collecting environmental samples and preparing them for analysis; to analyze radiological health data taken from such samples and identify types of isotopes detected; to investigate radiation hazards, calculate activity concentrations, and make dosimetric calculations to determine whether radiation levels are within permissible levels, and that health physics safety regulations are followed; to write reports covering analysis and recommendations; to plan and organize the procedures and operations required for handling emergencies involving possible exposure of persons to radiation; to operate, calibrate, and maintain radiation detection instruments; to review, evaluate, and make suggestions for proposed layouts, equipment, and facilities for the control of radiation hazards; to assist in planning and carrying out in-service radiological health training of State and local health department staffs; to work with personnel of universities, Federal agencies, State agencies, and others in organizing and coordinating technical training; to develop public information for radiological health activities; and to prepare talks and reports on radiological health for interested professional and lay groups.

Minimum Qualifications:

A. Education and Experience.
Masters degree in science, engineering, or public health with emphasis in radiological health and 4 years of responsible supervisory experience in radiological health. Provided that each year, beyond 1 year, of graduate study may be substituted for 1 year of full-time employment in radiological health up to a maximum of two (2) years.

B. Knowledge, Skill, and Ability.
Thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of health physics, and radiation protection; considerable knowledge of biological effects of ionizing radiation, and atomic and nuclear physics; considerable knowledge of radioactive waste disposal techniques and procedures; working knowledge of radiological ecology and radiochemistry; ability to plan, conduct, and correlate technical investigations of radiological health hazards; ability to prepare technical reports and correspondence; ability to deal with public and other officials and promote public relations; judgment and skill in radiological health techniques and practices, and a high degree of initiative and resourcefulness in solving difficult radiological health problems.

RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE
George R. Baker, M.D., Boise, Idaho.
Claude W. Barrick, M.D., Radiologist, St. Alphonsus' Hospital, Boise, Idaho.

Mr. John W. McCaslin, Manager, Health and Safety Branch, Idaho Nuclear Corp., Idaho Falls, Idaho.

C. R. McWilliams, M.D., Radiologist, Magic Valley Memorial Hospital, Twin Falls, Idaho.

George L. Voelz, M.D., Atomic Energy Commission, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7025; Filed, June 12, 1968; 8:50 a.m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 18924]

AMERICAN AIRLINES PALM SPRINGS SERVICE CASE

Notice of Hearing

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, that a public hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on July 17, 1968, at 10 a.m., e.d.t., in Room 911, Universal Building, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., before the undersigned examiner.

For information concerning the issues involved and other details of this proceeding, interested persons are referred to the various documents which are in the docket of this case on file in the Docket Section of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Dated at Washington, D.C., June 14, 1968.

[SEAL] ARTHUR S. PRESENT,
Hearing Examiner.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7307; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:50 a.m.]

[Docket No. 19637]

NORTH CENTRAL AIRLINES, INC.

Notice of Hearing

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended, that hearing in the above-entitled matter is assigned to be held on July 2, 1968, at 10 a.m., e.d.s.t., in Room 911, Universal Building, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., before Examiner Hyman Goldberg.

Dated at Washington, D.C., June 13, 1968.

[SEAL] THOMAS L. WRENN,
Chief Examiner.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7308; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:50 a.m.]

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Notice of Grant of Authority To Make Noncareer Executive Assignment

Under authority of § 9.20 of Civil Service Rule IX (5 CFR 9.20), the Civil Service Commission authorizes the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to fill by noncareer executive

assignment in the excepted service the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary (Program Analysis—Income Maintenance and Social Services), Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] JAMES C. SPRY,
Executive Assistant to
the Commissioners.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7291; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:49 a.m.]

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Notice of Public Hearing

Notice is hereby given that the Delaware River Basin Commission will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, June 26, 1968. The hearing will take place in the Auditorium of the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., beginning at 1:30 p.m. The subject of the hearing will be proposals to amend the Comprehensive Plan so as to include therein the following projects.

1. *City of Philadelphia.* Construction of a dike and fill along the Delaware River downstream from the Benjamin Franklin Bridge a distance of approximately 3,200 feet. A marina and boat basin will be constructed as part of Phase I of the Penns Landing project.

2. *City of Philadelphia.* The Tioga Marine Terminal project involving construction of a solid fill marginal wharf extending some 3,200 feet upstream from Pier 181 North. The area immediately in front of the new wharf will be dredged to 35 feet below mean low water.

3. *Ewing-Lawrence Sewerage Authority.* A sewage treatment project involving interceptors, two pumping stations, force mains and a 1-million-gallon-a-day pretreatment plant, all to serve a proposed industrial park in the northwest corner of Lawrence Township, Mercer County, N.J. Effluent will discharge to an existing sewage treatment plant and ultimately into Assumpink Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River.

4. *Gloucester County.* A long-range comprehensive plan for a regional system of sewage collection and treatment works to serve Gloucester County, N.J., through the year 2010. The plan provides for the phased relocation of waste discharges from tributary streams to the Delaware River and centralization of treatment.

5. *Soil Conservation Service.* A plan for the prevention of flood damage, and for land treatment in the Riggins Ditch Watershed, Cumberland County, N.J. Prepared in accordance with Public Law 566, the plan provides for dikes and levees, tidegate water control structures and channel improvement. The project has been submitted by the Soil Conservation Service on behalf of several local public agencies in Cumberland County, N.J., and the New Jersey Department

of Conservation and Economic Development.

6. *Borough of Newfield.* A project to increase ground water withdrawals from two existing wells serving the Borough of Newfield, Gloucester County, N.J. Combined withdrawals would increase from 250,000 to 350,000 gallons per day.

7. *Borough of Pitman.* A project to increase ground water withdrawals from four existing wells serving the Borough of Pitman, Gloucester County, N.J. Combined withdrawals would increase from 900,000 to 1,500,000 gallons per day.

8. *Delaware Valley Water Company.* A well water supply project to augment public water supplies in portions of Cinnaminson and Delran Townships, Burlington County, N.J. Five new wells and increased withdrawals from two existing wells will add a total of approximately 5 million gallons daily to the system.

9. *Horsham Township Authority.* A well water supply project to augment public water supplies in portions of Horsham and Warminster Townships, Montgomery County, Pa. Designated as Well No. 10, the new facility is expected to yield 162 gallons per minute.

10. *City of Dover.* Two intercepting sewers, two sewage pumping stations and associated force mains required to service the Donner Farms Development and the Dover Downs area in the city of Dover, Kent County, Del.

11. *Borough of Milford.* A well water supply project involving withdrawals from two existing wells in the Borough of Milford, Hunterdon County, N.J. Withdrawals from one well will be increased from 150,000 to 250,000 gallons per day. The other well will receive an allocation for 250,000 gallons per day.

12. *Township of Lower.* A sewage treatment plant to provide service in Villas North Cape May and Town Bank, Cape May County, N.J. The new facility would provide treatment at a capacity of 3 million gallons daily. Effluent will discharge to Cox Hall Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River.

Documents relating to the above proposed additions to the Comprehensive Plan may be examined at the Commission's offices. All persons wishing to testify are requested to register in advance with the Secretary to the Commission; (609) 883-9500.

W. B. WHITALL,
Secretary.

JUNE 14, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7246; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:45 a.m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[FCC 68-628]

SECURING AND REPORTING COMPLETE OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

JUNE 17, 1968.

(1) Duty of permittees and licensees to report complete ownership information on FCC Form 323; and (2) duty

of permittees and licensees to notify Commission of inability to secure complete ownership information from stockholders.

The Commission has completed its inquiry and rule making proceeding concerning the question of stock ownership of corporate broadcast permittees and licensees by mutual funds, trusts, stockbrokers, and other fiduciary entities (Docket No. 15627).

An important enforcement problem involves the reporting by permittee and licensee corporations or parents thereof of incomplete information as to all aspects of the ownership of the stock, i.e., beneficial ownership, legal title, contingencies, etc. This is especially so with regard to holdings of mutual funds, bank nominees, stockbrokers, and trusts. The Commission hereby notifies all permittees and licensees that complete ownership information shall promptly be submitted in accordance with the provisions of §§ 1.613 and 1.615 of the Commission's rules and the instructions on FCC Form 323 "Ownership Report."

Failure to file such required ownership information may result in the Commission's inability to act on a pending application because it cannot determine whether the permittee or licensee corporation holdings are inconsistent with the Commission's rules—more particularly, its multiple ownership rules and policies.

If a permittee or licensee is unable to secure complete ownership information for reporting to the Commission, it shall file FCC Form 323 containing all available information together with a detailed explanation of why the omitted material is unavailable.

Action by the Commission June 12, 1968.¹

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7310; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:50 a.m.]

[Docket No. 18020, etc.; FCC 68M-924]

**ALMARDON, INC., OF FLORIDA
ET AL.**

Order Regarding Procedural Dates

In re applications of Almarion, Inc., of Florida, Pompano Beach, Fla., Docket No. 18020, File No. BPH-5928; Sunrise Broadcasting Corp., Pompano Beach, Fla., Docket No. 18021, File No. BPH-5931; Deerfield Radio, Inc., Deerfield Beach, Fla., Docket No. 18187, File No. BPH-6178; for construction permits.

As a result of agreements reached on the record of a prehearing conference held June 13, 1968, in the above matter: *It is ordered:*

- (1) Direct written cases shall be exchanged July 16, 1968,
- (2) Notification of witnesses shall occur July 19, 1968, and

¹ Commissioners Hyde (Chairman), Lee, Cox, and Johnson, with Commissioner Loevinger not participating.

(3) The hearing heretofore continued indefinitely shall commence at 10 a.m., July 23, 1968, in the Commission's offices in Washington, D.C.

Issued: June 13, 1968.

Released: June 14, 1968.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7312; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:50 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. 18206, 18207; FCC 68M-928]

**FIRST ILLINOIS CABLE T.V., INC.,
AND RANTOUL CATV CO.**

Order Continuing Hearing

In re petitions by First Illinois Cable T.V., Inc., Springfield, Jerome, Leland Grove, Southern View, and Grandview, Ill., Docket No. 18206, File No. CATV 100-31; Rantoul CATV Co., a corporation, Rantoul, Ill., and the adjacent unincorporated territory, Docket No. 18207, File No. CATV 100-42; for authority pursuant to § 74.1107 of the rules to operate CATV systems in the Springfield-Decatur-Champaign television market (ARB 72).

Because of a conflict in hearing dates, the hearing in the above matter heretofore scheduled for August 5, 1968 is hereby rescheduled to commence at 10 a.m., August 7, 1968, in the Commission's offices in Washington, D.C.

So ordered.

Issued: June 14, 1968.

Released: June 14, 1968.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7313; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:51 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. 18093-18095; FCC 68M-927]

**MANATEE CABLEVISION, INC.,
ET AL.**

Order Regarding Procedural Dates

In re petitions by Manatee Cablevision, Inc., Manatee County, Fla., Docket No. 18093, File No. CATV 100-78; for authority pursuant to § 74.1107 of the rules to operate CATV systems in the Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla., Television Market (ARB 31), et al., Docket No. 18094, File No. CATV 100-262, Docket No. 18095, File No. CATV 100-296:

It is ordered. Pursuant to the agreements reached at the prehearing conference of June 13, 1968, that the procedural dates herein are continued as follows:

- (a) The date for exchange of all exhibits to be offered in the affirmative presentations and for giving notification of the names of all known witnesses to be offered in the affirmative presentations and their areas of testimony is

continued from July 15, 1968, to September 4, 1968;

(b) The date for giving notification of witnesses desired for cross-examination is continued from July 31, 1968, to September 18, 1968;

(c) Hearing herein is scheduled for the date of September 23, 1968, commencing at 10 a.m., in the offices of the Commission at Washington, D.C.

Issued: June 14, 1968.

Released: June 14, 1968.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7314; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:57 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. 17742, 17743; FCC 68M-930]

**PATRIOT STATE TELEVISION, INC.,
AND BOSTON HERITAGE BROADCASTING, INC.**

Order Continuing Hearing

In re applications of Patriot State Television, Inc., Boston, Mass., Docket No. 17742, File No. BPCT-3771; Boston Heritage Broadcasting, Inc., Boston, Mass., Docket No. 17743, File No. BPCT-3794; for construction permit for new television broadcast station (Channel 68).

Inasmuch as there was filed with the Review Board on June 12, 1968, a joint request for approval of agreement looking toward the dismissal of the Patriot State Television, Inc., application herein: *It is ordered.* That the hearing now scheduled for July 29, 1968, be and the same is hereby continued to September 16, 1968, 10 a.m., in the Commission's offices, Washington, D.C.

Issued: June 13, 1968.

Released: June 17, 1968.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7315; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:51 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. 18005, 18006; FCC 68R-257]

**WMID, INC., AND ATLANTIC CITY
BROADCASTING CO.**

**Memorandum Opinion and Order
Enlarging Issues**

In re applications of WMID, Inc., Pleasantville, N.J., Docket No. 18005, File No. BPH-5958; Leroy Bremmer and Dorothy Bremmer, doing business as Atlantic City Broadcasting Co., Pleasantville, N.J., Docket No. 18006, File No. BPH-6060; for construction permits.

1. This proceeding involves the mutually exclusive applications of WMID, Inc. (WMID), and Atlantic City Broadcasting Co. (Atlantic City), each seeking authority to construct a new FM broadcast station on Channel 285, assigned to Pleasantville, N.J. By Commission Order,

FCC 68-140, released February 15, 1968, these applications were designated for consolidated hearing on air hazard and financial issues against Atlantic City, and a standard comparative issue. Presently before the Review Board is a petition to enlarge issues, filed April 9, 1968, by the Broadcast Bureau,¹ which requests an issue to determine whether the applicants' proposals " * * * will realistically provide a local transmission facility for the specified station location, Pleasantville, or for Atlantic City * * *."

2. In support of its petition, the Bureau notes that both applicants (a) are licensees of unlimited time standard broadcast stations in Atlantic City, N.J.;² (b) propose to locate their FM studios at their transmitter sites, located within the corporate limits of Atlantic City; (c) would place a "3.16 mv/m contour" (city grade signal) over all of Atlantic City; (d) propose to duplicate 100 percent of their existing Atlantic City AM programming on their proposed Pleasantville FM station; and (e) are unable to specify Atlantic City as their station location since, pursuant to Rule 73.203 (b), Channel 285 is unavailable in that community. In addition the Bureau points out that the eastern area of Pleasantville (1960 population 15,172) is located less than 2 miles from Atlantic City (1960 population 59,544) and is part of the Atlantic City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Census Bureau. In addition, the Bureau avers that the applicants have failed to ascertain the program interests of Pleasantville and demonstrate a need for "country and western" and "pop 40" program formats.

3. The Broadcast Bureau's petition is untimely, and "good cause" has not been shown to warrant consideration of the request. Failure to timely file "due to other pressing commitments" represents an inadequate explanation for its tardiness. See Jupiter Associates, Inc., FCC 63R-7, 24 RR 907. Moreover, aside from the procedural deficiency, the addition of the requested suburban community issue would be unwarranted. Unlike the circumstances in Berwick Broadcasting Corp.,⁴ both the applicants herein are

applying for the community to which this allocation has been assigned. Since the Commission has, by allocating an FM frequency to Pleasantville, determined that sufficient need exists to warrant an FM station in that community, it would be inappropriate to authorize an inquiry into whether this community has separate, distinct, and unfulfilled needs. However, this is not to say that the applicants do not have a burden to establish that the proposed Pleasantville station will, in fact, serve as a local station.⁵ A review of the instant applications falls to disclose any significant efforts made by either of the applicants to ascertain the program needs and interests of Pleasantville. Rather, WMID and Atlantic City chose to rely primarily on their experience as broadcasters in the area.⁶ In Minshall Broadcasting Co., 11 FCC 2d 796, 12 RR 2d 503 (1968), the Commission indicated that an applicant would be required to present details of " * * * the steps it had taken to become informed of local needs, of the suggestions that it had received, of its evaluation of those suggestions, and of the programs that it proposes to meet those needs." In the Board's view both applicants have failed to meet this standard. Moreover, in view of the absence of such information, and the fact that the applicants propose to duplicate 100 percent of their Atlantic City AM programming, a substantial question is raised as to whether their program proposals are, in fact, directed to the needs and interests of the residents of Pleasantville.⁷ Finally, in view of the unusual circumstances of this case and the fact that disqualifying issues are being added against both applicants, they should be afforded an opportunity to amend their applications in order to make the required showing.

4. Accordingly, it is ordered, That the request for notice, filed May 22, 1968, by WMID, Inc., is granted; and that the petition to enlarge issues, filed April 9, 1968, by the Broadcast Bureau, is denied; and

5. It is further ordered, That the issues in this proceeding are enlarged by the addition of the following issue: To deter-

⁵ Contrary to the argument submitted in opposition (and in the request for notice) neither the designation order in this proceeding nor the Commission's pending Pleasantville rule making forecloses such an examination, as the Commission has merely indicated that the transmitter and studio proposals of WMID and Atlantic City do not constitute a threshold violation of the spacing and transmitter location provisions of the rules.

⁶ The only specific step described by either applicant is WMID's statement that it contacted two Pleasantville residents who expressed an interest in "light and semiclassical FM music". However, as the Bureau notes, the applicants' proposed "country and western" and "pop 40" programming does not appear to be responsive to this interest.

⁷ We do not mean to imply that the applicants' proposals for duplication could not be responsive to the needs and interests of Pleasantville. However, in view of the questions raised, it is incumbent on these applicants to show specifically how their proposals are responsive to the needs of their principal community.

mine, with respect to the applications of WMID, Inc., and Atlantic City Broadcasting Co., what efforts have been made by the applicants to ascertain the programming needs and interests of Pleasantville, and the manner in which they propose to meet such needs and interests.

6. It is further ordered, That the burdens of proceeding with the introduction of evidence and proof on the issue added herein will be on WMID, Inc., and Atlantic City Broadcasting Co. for their respective proposals.

Adopted: June 14, 1968.

Released: June 17, 1968.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,⁸

[SEAL] BEN F. WAPLE,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7316; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:51 a.m.]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR GENERIC NAME BY ALLIED CHEMICAL CORP.

Denial of Petition for Rehearing

On April 12, 1965, Allied Chemical Corp., 40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y. 10006, filed an application with the Federal Trade Commission for the establishment of a generic name for a manufactured fiber produced by Allied Chemical Corp. On June 29, 1965, the Commission issued a notice of proposed rule making under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act which notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 2, 1965. The notice incorporated the pertinent parts of such application, and provided that a public hearing would be held on the application on September 14, 1965.

On September 1, 1965, Allied Chemical Corp. filed an amendment to its application for a generic name. As a result of such amendment, the date for presentation of oral views, arguments, and data on the application was postponed until October 21, 1965, and notice of such postponement was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on September 11, 1965. Such amendment to the original application was made a part of the public record.

On October 13, 1965, Allied Chemical Corp. filed a written request for postponement of the hearing date in the instant matter. As a result of such request, the date for presentation of oral views, arguments, and data on the application was further postponed by the Commission on October 15, 1965, until January 19, 1966. Notice of such further postponement was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on October 20, 1965. Such notice provided that any party wishing to submit further views, arguments, or data in response to that submitted as a result of such notice or the original notice could do so in writing at any time within

⁸ Review Board Member Berkemeyer concurring in result only.

¹Oppositions to the petition have been filed by Atlantic City on Apr. 19, 1968, and WMID on Apr. 24, 1968. On May 22, 1968, WMID filed a request for notice of a Commission rule making proceeding involving a Pleasantville FM broadcast assignment. In re Amendment of § 73.202, Table of Assignments, FM Broadcast Stations, FCC 68-535, released May 17, 1968. The Broadcast Bureau filed comments on the request for notice, May 31, 1968.

²While it is not entirely clear in the introductory paragraph of the Bureau's petition whether it contemplates the addition of a Suburban issue (as well as suburban community issues), the issues framed by the Bureau indicate that such inquiry is sought in the context of the requested suburban community issue.

³Atlantic City is licensee of Station WLDB-AM; WMID is licensee of Station WMID-AM.

⁴In Berwick Broadcasting Corporation, 2 FCC 2d 8, 12 RR 2d 665 (1968), an issue was added similar to that presently requested.

thirty (30) days after the hearing was closed.

Pursuant to the October 15, 1965, notice an oral hearing was held by the Commission on January 19, 1966, and parties wishing to submit further views, arguments, or data were offered an opportunity to do so within thirty (30) days thereafter. All views, arguments, and data submitted pursuant to the June 29, 1965, September 8, 1965, and October 15, 1965, notices of proposed rule making were made a part of the public record.

After consideration of all views, arguments, and data submitted pursuant to the June 29, 1965, September 8, 1965, and October 15, 1965, notices of proposed rule making and of all pertinent information and material relating thereto, the Commission determined that the application of Allied Chemical Corp. and the public record did not show the necessity for the establishment of a separate generic name for the subject fiber or that the public interest would be served by amending § 303.7 (Rule 7) of the rules and regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act as requested in the application, and accordingly, on August 3, 1966, the Commission denied the application of Allied Chemical Corp., New York, N.Y., for a separate generic name for the subject textile fiber, and also declared the rule making proceeding in the matter closed. Notice of such decision was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 6, 1966.

In that decision it was stated that the product which was the subject of the application is in fact a physical combination of the manufactured fiber defined in paragraph (c) of § 303.7 (Rule 7) as "polyester" and the fiber defined in paragraph (i) of § 303.7 (Rule 7) as "nylon".

It was also stated in that decision that the fibers falling within the definition of the fiber nylon in paragraph (i) of § 303.7 (Rule 7) and the fibers falling within the definition of the fiber polyester in paragraph (c) of § 303.7 (Rule 7) were chemically distinct and distinguishable as contained in the applicant's product. It was further stated that the compositions of the nylon and polyester fibers were not chemically altered or changed in the production of the applicant's product and that the percentages of nylon and polyester in the product of the applicant were ascertainable, and that the generic names and the percentages of nylon and polyester present in such product should be set forth in disclosing the fiber content information required by the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

On June 12, 1967, Allied Chemical Corp. filed a petition for a rehearing and reconsideration of the Commission's decision which was issued August 3, 1966, in the matter of amendment of Rule 7 of the rules and regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act.

In its petition for rehearing and reconsideration Allied Chemical Corp. states that in its decision the Commission treated the fiber before it as though it were merely a physical combination of

two existing fibers, i.e., "polyester" defined in Rule 7(c) and "nylon" defined in Rule 7(i) and hence in disposing of the application on that basis apparently overlooked the significant distinctions inherent in the Act and rules between a "fiber" and a "fiber-forming substance" and between a "fiber blend" and a combination of polymers into a single fiber-forming substance.

On the basis of the application, the public record, the petition for a rehearing and reconsideration of the Commission's decision of August 3, 1966, and all pertinent information and material available to the Commission, it is determined that the product identified in the September 1, 1965, amendment to such application does not constitute a chemically new and distinct manufactured fiber for which a generic name should be established by the Commission. On the basis of the record and all information available to the Commission, it is determined that the product which was the subject of the application is in fact a physical mixture of two polymeric substances, i.e., (1) a long-chain synthetic polymer composed of an ester of a dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid, and (2) a long chain synthetic polyamide having recurring amide groups as an integral part of the polymer chain, each of which, if extruded separately, would respectively form a fiber falling within the definition of polyester as defined in paragraph (c) of § 303.7 (Rule 7) and nylon, as defined in paragraph (i) of § 303.7 (Rule 7).

It is determined that the textile fiber product which was the subject of the application is essentially composed of two polymers which are physically blended or mixed at or prior to the time of extrusion. There is no chemical union or chemical combination of these polymers in the manufacture of the subject fiber, and in fact, each of the polymers in the product can be physically separated. It is further determined that the particular physical method employed in physically blending or mixing polymers which are chemically distinct and which, if extruded, will yield fibers falling within existing generic categories of fibers defined in § 303.7 (Rule 7), is not a proper basis for the promulgation of a separate generic name. Fibers should be defined in terms of chemical composition, and difference in chemical composition which reflect differences in performance characteristic significant to the consumer and the trade should determine when generic classes change.

In the opinion of the Commission the two polymeric compositions contained in the product may logically be considered as constituting two separate fibers and as such may be subject to the disclosure requirements of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act with reference to the requirement that the generic names and percentages of fibers present in textile fiber products be set forth in the required fiber content disclosure.

It is further determined under the definition proposed by the applicant, that the percentage of polyester present in such product may vary from 10 per-

cent to 50 percent of the total fiber weight of the product, and that the percentage of nylon in such product may vary from 50 percent of the total fiber weight. The physical properties of the subject fiber are dependent upon the percentage of nylon and polyester present in the product, and the variations in physical properties are generally comparable to those which could be expected from conventional blend of nylon and polyester present in the same percentage, although there are some minor and apparently insignificant variations. On this basis, it is clear that the chemical composition of the subject fiber does not reflect differences in performance characteristics significant to the consumer and the trade.

The language and legislative history of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act indicate that the public is to be informed not only as to the presence of various fibers contained in textile fiber products, but also of the percentages of fibers present in a total fiber content of the product in order that the public may make a determination of the characteristic of the textile fiber products. The intention and the purpose of this statute is to require that fiber percentages together with the generic names of the fibers present be disclosed in required fiber content information.

Even if it is assumed arguendo that the Allied product results in a single product, in the nature of multiconstituent or multipolymer fiber, it would still appear to be incumbent upon the Commission to determine an appropriate manner of describing such product and disclosing required fiber content information with respect to a product composed of or containing this type of product. It is clear that there was no general knowledge of so-called multiconstituent or multipolymer fibers at the time of the enactment of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act. The development of so-called multipolymer or multiconstituent fibers is, in effect, a logical extension of the process of blending or combining different manufactured fibers after fiber formation. Variations in properties of products of this nature may be achieved by varying the percentages of the various polymers present in the product as variation in properties of yarns or fabrics may be achieved by varying the percentages of conventional fibers present in such product. In effect, the blending or combination takes place at an earlier stage of the manufacturing process than was the case in previous methods of production.

There appears to be no doubt that textile research at the present time is directed toward the development of these so-called multiconstituent or multipolymer fibers and it is reasonable to assume that this type of research and development will increase in the immediate future.

Among other reasons the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act was passed to alleviate the confusion caused the consumer by the proliferation of fiber trademarks, trade names, etc. The Act requires

the designation of each natural or manufactured fiber in the textile fiber product by its generic name, and the percentage of each fiber present.

With the present advancing fiber technology, it becomes increasingly apparent that any number of the fiber forming substances which are the basis of the various generic names contained in Rule 7 of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act might by physically blended prior to extrusion and extruded in the form of a single filament.

It would not be proper to substitute the proliferation of generic names for the proliferation of fiber trademarks and trade names, thus confusing the consumer with an overabundance of generic names, rather than confusing him with an overabundance of fiber trademarks and trade names. It is, therefore, a logical application of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act to consider the so-called multiconstituent or multicomponent fibers in the same light as a conventional blend of two or more individual fibers blended or combined after extrusion, and to require that such constituent fibers be so identified. The percentages of nylon and polyester as determined to be present in applicant's product under the above circumstances should be set forth in disclosing the fiber content information required by the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Such determination is made in accordance with the above conclusions and in accordance with the indications in legislative history of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, and statements in the cases of *Courtaulds (Alabama, Inc. v. Dixon)* (1961), 24 Fed. 2d 899 and *Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Inc. v. FTC* (1960), 182 F. Supp. 212, affirmed *Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Inc. v. FTC* (1961), 294 Fed. 2d 718 to the effect that generic names for manufactured fibers are to be established on the basis of distinctions in the fiber-forming substances contained in various manufactured fibers. Accordingly, the petition of Allied Chemical Corp. for rehearing and reconsideration by the Commission of its decision in the above-captioned proceeding as issued August 3, 1966 is denied.

The Commission has, however, determined that an industry wide hearing on the matter of so-called multiconstituent or multipolymer fibers should be initiated and that the manner and form of disclosing the required fiber content information as to products of this nature under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act should be fully considered. Accordingly a notice of proposed rule making relating to the manner and form of disclosing the fiber content of so-called multipolymer or multiconstituent textile products has been initiated and notice thereof published as of the date of publication of the instant notice.

Pending final determination with reference to the proceedings under the aforesaid notice of proposed rule making, the fiber content information with reference to applicant's products should be disclosed in such a manner as to show the respective percentages of the polymeric substance falling within the definition of "nylon" as set forth in paragraph (1) of § 303.7 (Rule 7) of the rules and regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act and of the polymeric substance falling within the definition of "polyester" as set forth in paragraph (c) of § 303.7 (Rule 7) of the rules and regulations under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act. An appropriate nondeceptive disclosure describing the nature of the product should also be made in conjunction with the required fiber content disclosure.

Issued: June 18, 1968.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] JOSEPH W. SHEA,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7304; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:50 a.m.]

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

IDAHO

Amendment to Notice of Major Disaster

Notice of major disaster for the State of Idaho, dated September 8, 1967, and published September 14, 1967 (32 F.R. 13092), is hereby amended to include the following counties among those counties determined to have been adversely affected by the catastrophe declared a major disaster by the President in his declaration of August 30, 1967:

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| Clearwater. | Kootenai. |
| Idaho. | Shoshone. |

Dated: June 13, 1968.

PRICE DANIEL,
Director,

Office of Emergency Planning.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7266; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:46 a.m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

ALCAR INSTRUMENTS, INC.

Order Suspending Trading

JUNE 14, 1968.

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the common stock of Alcar Instruments, Inc., 225 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y., being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors:

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 15(c) (5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that trading in such securities otherwise than on a national securities exchange be summarily suspended, this order to be effective for the period June 16, 1968, through June 25, 1968, both dates inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7268; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:47 a.m.]

[File No. 1-3421]

CONTINENTAL VENDING MACHINE CORP.

Order Suspending Trading

JUNE 14, 1968.

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the common stock, 10 cents par value of Continental Vending Machine Corp., and the 6 percent convertible subordinated debentures due September 1, 1976, being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors.

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 15(c) (5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that trading in such securities otherwise than on a national securities exchange be summarily suspended, this order to be effective for the period June 16, 1968, through June 25, 1968, both dates inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7269; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:47 a.m.]

FASTLINE, INC.

Order Suspending Trading

JUNE 14, 1968.

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the common stock of Fastline, Inc., New York, N.Y., being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors:

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 15(c) (5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that trading in such securities otherwise than on a national securities exchange be summarily suspended, this order to be effective for the period June 16, 1968, through June 25, 1968, both dates inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7270; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:47 a.m.]

[70-4638]

GENERAL PUBLIC UTILITIES CORP.**Notice of Proposed Issue and Sale of Additional Shares of Common Stock Pursuant to Rights Offering**

JUNE 14, 1968.

Notice is hereby given that General Public Utilities Corp. ("GPU"), 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y. 10005, a registered holding company, has filed an application-declaration with this Commission, pursuant to the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("Act"), designating sections 6(a), 7, and 12(c) of the Act and Rules 42 and 50 promulgated thereunder as applicable to the proposed transactions. All interested persons are referred to the application-declaration, which is summarized below, for a complete statement of the proposed transactions.

GPU proposes to offer up to 1,275,000 authorized but unissued shares of its common stock ("additional common stock") for subscription by the holders of its outstanding shares of common stock on the basis of one share of the additional common stock for each twenty (20) shares of common stock held on the record date. The record date will be July 16, 1968, or such later date as GPU's registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 may become effective. The subscription price, to be determined by GPU's Board of Directors, will be not more than the closing price of GPU common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the day prior to the record date and not less than 85 percent thereof. The subscription period will expire August 9, 1968, unless the record date should be later than July 16, 1968, in which event the expiration date will be specified by amendment.

Rights to subscribe to the additional common stock will be evidenced by transferable subscription warrants which will be issued to all record holders of GPU common stock as promptly as practicable after the record date. No fractional shares will be issued, however, any holder with more than 20 shares, but not in multiples thereof, may purchase, at the subscription price, one extra share of additional common stock. A stockholder with less than 20 shares of common stock will be entitled to purchase, at the subscription price, one full share of additional common stock. In this connection, upon the request of initial record holders of warrants, GPU will purchase such number of rights represented thereby as such holders do not desire to exercise, at a price per right equal to one-twentieth of the excess of the market price of GPU stock over the subscription price. GPU will utilize a commercial bank as subscription agent to facilitate the rights offering.

No warrants will be mailed to stockholders with registered addresses outside the United States, Bermuda, Canada, and Mexico. Such stockholders will be informed in advance by GPU of their rights to subscribe and will be asked to forward instructions for the exercise or

other disposition of their rights. Any rights, as to which no such instructions have been received before the close of business on the second business day preceding the expiration date of the rights, will be purchased on that date by GPU for cash and the pro rata portions of such purchase price will be delivered to, or held for 2 years for the account of such stockholders, after which such proceeds will become the property of GPU.

The rights offering will not be underwritten, but GPU will utilize the services of securities dealers to solicit the exercise of rights by the initial holders thereof, and will pay these dealers a soliciting fee of not less than 30 cents nor more than 40 cents per share for each successful solicitation, subject to a maximum payment of \$250 for each subscription by an initial warrant holder.

During the rights period and for not more than 30 business days thereafter, GPU may sell to participating dealers and others, any shares of GPU stock not subscribed or otherwise disposed of by GPU under the terms of the rights offering ("released shares"). The price at which any released shares will be sold to the public will be determined and announced by GPU from time to time but, at the time of such determination and announcement, no such price will be (a) less than the higher of (i) the subscription price, or (ii) 90 percent of the last previous sale price for shares of GPU common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, nor (b) more than the sum of 25 cents plus the higher of (i) the last previous sale price, or (ii) the current quoted asked price, for shares of GPU common stock on the New York Stock Exchange. Dealers through whom released shares are sold will receive a sales commission to be specified by amendment by GPU, which will be within the range of 60 cents to 90 cents a share.

In connection with the rights offering, GPU may effect stabilization transactions in its common stock or rights up to a maximum net long position equivalent to 124,025 shares.

GPU proposes to use the net proceeds from the sale of the additional common stock to temporarily reduce its outstanding promissory notes, estimated at \$50 million, and to make additional permanent investments in its subsidiary companies to enable them to carry out their construction programs.

The fees and expenses (other than dealers' fees) to be incurred by GPU will be supplied by amendment.

GPU requests that the Commission grant an exception from the competitive bidding requirements of Rule 50, promulgated under the Act, to the extent such rule may be applicable to the proposed sale of unsubscribed shares.

It is stated that no State commission and no Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions.

Notice is further given that any interested person may, not later than July 12, 1968, request in writing that a hearing be held on such matter, stating the nature of his interest, the reasons for

such request, and the issues of fact or law raised by said application-declaration which he desires to controvert; or he may request that he be notified if the Commission should order a hearing thereon. Any such request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. 20549. A copy of such request should be served personally or by mail (airmail if the person being served is located more than 500 miles from the point of mailing) upon the applicant-declarant at the above-stated address, and proof of service (by affidavit or, in case of an attorney at law, by certificate) should be filed with the request. At any time after said date, the application-declaration, as filed or as it may be amended, may be granted and permitted to become effective as provided in Rule 23 of the general rules and regulations promulgated under the Act, or the Commission may grant exemption from such rules as provided in Rules 20(a) and 100 thereof or take such other action as it may deem appropriate. Persons who request a hearing, or advice as to whether a hearing is ordered, will receive notice of further developments in this matter, including the date of the hearing (if ordered) and any postponements thereof.

For the Commission (pursuant to delegated authority).

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7271; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:47 a.m.]

GOLDEN AGE MINES, LTD.
Order Suspending Trading

JUNE 14, 1968.

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the common stock of Golden Age Mines, Ltd., 250 University Avenue, Toronto, Canada, being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors:

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 15 (c) (5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that trading in such securities otherwise than on a national securities exchange be summarily suspended, this order to be effective for the period June 15, 1968, through June 24, 1968, both dates inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7272; Filed, June 19, 1968;
8:47 a.m.]

NATIONAL SWEEPSTAKES CORP.
Order Suspending Trading

JUNE 14, 1968.

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the common stock of National Sweepstakes Corp., 555

East Fourth South, Salt Lake City, Utah, being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors:

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 15(c) (5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that trading in such securities otherwise than on a national securities exchange be summarily suspended, this order to be effective for the period June 17, 1968, through June 26, 1968, both dates inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7273; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

PARAMOUNT GENERAL CORP.

Order Suspending Trading

JUNE 14, 1968.

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in the Common stock of Paramount General Corp., Los

Angeles, Calif., and all other securities of Paramount General Corp. being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors:

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 15(c) (5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that trading in such securities otherwise than on a national securities exchange be summarily suspended, this order to be effective for the period June 17, 1968, through June 26, 1968, both dates inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7274; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

[File No. 1-4371]

WESTEC CORP.

Order Suspending Trading

JUNE 14, 1968.

The common stock, 10 cents par value, of Westec Corp., being listed and regis-

tered on the American Stock Exchange pursuant to provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other securities of Westec Corp., being traded otherwise than on a national securities exchange; and

It appearing to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the summary suspension of trading in such securities on such Exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange is required in the public interest and for the protection of investors:

It is ordered, Pursuant to sections 15 (c) (5) and 19(a) (4) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that trading in such securities on the American Stock Exchange and otherwise than on a national securities exchange be summarily suspended, this order to be effective for the period June 16, 1968, through June 25, 1968, both dates inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 68-7275; Filed, June 19, 1968; 8:47 a.m.]

CUMULATIVE LIST OF PARTS AFFECTED—JUNE

The following numerical guide is a list of the parts of each title of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published to date during June.

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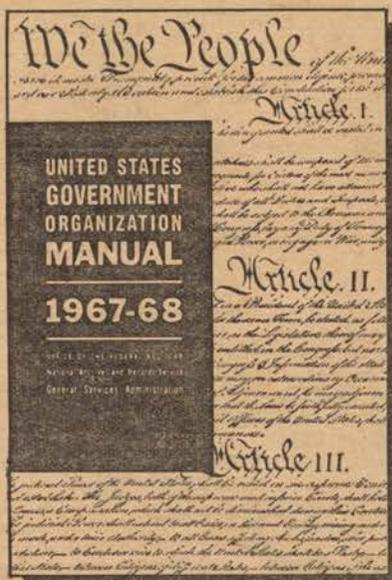
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